THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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THE ORIENTALISATION OF THE EUROPEAN WOMAN: LADIES OF THE WEST ADOPT THE YASHMAK-VEIL JUST AS THE LADIES OF THE EAST ARE ABANDONING IT.

As we have remarked in "The Illustrated London News" on several occasions, the modern Turkish lady, in particular, is showing considerable desire to discard the yashmak and the charshaf of tradition. In some cases, she has altogether abandoned both veil and all-enveloping wrapper; in other cases, the yashmak has given way to the veil as we know it in Europe, and the charshaf has become an elegant Parisian cloak, or a cape. Now, at the very time at which the ladies of the East are getting rid of the yashmak-veil, we find the ladies of the West adopting it and making it fashionable. It is true, of course, that our version is not the same as the Oriental, but the general idea is there. In certain instances there is worn a veil which covers nose and mouth only; in others, a veil covers the whole face, but is much thicker over nose and mouth. This method is shown in our drawing, which also illustrates the revival in wearing whole skins of animals for furs.

DRAWN BY L. SABATTIER.

HARWICH ROUTE TO THE CONTINENT

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On December 23rd to 27th certain trains will be suspended and others altered in working. CONVENIENT CHEAP TICKETS for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS will be issued to all the above South Coast Resorts on December 24th.

For details of Xmas Arrangements see Holiday Programme, or apply Supt. of the Line, L. B. & S. C. R., London Bridge.

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CHESS.

Correct Solution of Problem No. 3623 received from C A M (Penang); of No. 3625 from H A Seller (Denver, Colo., U.S.A.) and C E Charnaud (Winnipeg); of No. 3626 from A Mary Podhous (Saffron Walden), H Grasett Baldwin (Ottawa), and R B Cooke (Madison, Wis., U.S.A.); of No. 3627 from E N M H (Appledore), J Verrall (Rodmell), J Orford (Liverpool), and A Kenworthy (Hastings); of No. 3628 from G Lewthwaite (Grimsby), A Kenworthy, and K Romcke (Fredriksburg).

Correct Solutions of Problem No. 3629 received from L Schlu (Vienna), E J Winter-Wood (Paignton), H J M, J Green (Boulogne), R Worters (Canterbury), F Warren, J Smart, A Mendes da Costa (Antwerp), T Smith (Brighton), H S Brandreth (Cimiez), J G Locke (Hawick), J Willcock, (Shrewsbury), Rev. J Christie (Redditch), W H Silk (Birmingham), J Cohn (Berlin), J Fowler, G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), R G Healey (Leatherhead), Dr. C G Higginson (Edgbaston), A W Hamilton Gell (Exeter), J Gamble (Lorne), W C D Smith (Northampton), A Kenworthy, F G Reynolds (Kilburn), F Smee, J Isaacson (Liverpool), W E Harrison (Leeds), W C D Smith, F R Pickering (Forest Hill), F J Overton (Sutton Coldfield), and M E Onslow.

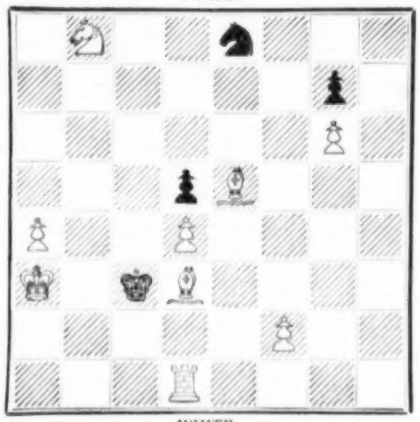
Solution of Problem No. 3628.—By H. Maxwell Prideaux.

WHITE	BLACK
1. Q to Kt 5th	K to Kt 3rd
2. Q to B 5th (ch)	K takes Q, or moves
3. Q or B mates	

If Black play 1. P to B 7th, 2. Q takes P (ch); if 1. K takes Kt, 2. Q to B 5th (ch); and if 1. P to R 4th, then 2. Q to Kt 5th (ch), K takes Kt; 3. B mates.

PROBLEM No. 3631.—By T. R. Dawson.

BLACK.



WHITE.

(1) White to play, and mate in three moves. (2) Place B Kt at K sq on Black's Queen square, and again White mates in three moves.

FOR CHRISTMAS AMUSEMENT.

As is usual at Christmas, we give a couple of gamelets that have come under our notice during the past year. The first was played at Rugby in a match between the City of London Chess Club and the Midland Counties Chess Union—

(Queen's Pawn Game.)

WHITE (Mr. E. Lasker, City)	BLACK (Mr. H. E. Price, Midlands)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
3. P to Q B 4th	P to K 3rd
4. Kt to B 3rd	P to Q B 4th
5. P takes Q P	K P takes P
6. B to Kt 5th	B to K 3rd
7. P to K 4th	P takes K P
8. B to Kt 5th (ch)	Q Kt to Q 2nd
9. B takes Kt (ch)	B takes B
10. Kt takes P	Q to R 4th (ch)
11. B to Q 2nd	Q to R 3rd
12. Kt takes Kt (ch)	Q takes Kt
13. Castles	P takes P
14. R to K sq (ch)	B to K 2nd
15. B to Kt 5th	Resigns.

Black pays the penalty of delayed development. He should have Castled before he could be checked by the adverse Rook. His twelfth move should have been P takes Kt, after which he has some prospect of attack.

Game played at Berlin Chess Club, between Dr. Hartlaub and Herr Feingold.

(Queen's Pawn Game.)

WHITE (Dr. H.)	BLACK (Herr F.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to K B 4th
2. P to K 4th	P takes P
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
4. B to K Kt 5th	P to K 3rd
5. P to K B 3rd	P takes P
6. Kt takes P	B to K 2nd
7. B takes Kt	B takes B
8. B to Q 3rd	Castles
9. P to K R 4th	P to B 4th
10. B takes P (ch)	K to B 2nd
11. Kt to K 5 (ch)	B takes Kt
12. Q to R 5th (ch)	K to K 2nd
13. Kt to Q 5th (ch)	K to Q 3rd
14. Q takes B (ch)	K to B 3rd
15. Kt to Kt 4 (ch)	Resigns.

Black adopts the Hollandish defence leading up to the Blackmar Gambit on White's 6th move, which demonstrates the weakness of the variation. If Black plays 10. K takes B, 11. Kt to Kt 5th (ch), wins in every case.

SOME QUIPS AND HOLIDAY PROBLEMS.

No. 1.—By T. R. Dawson.

White: K at K sq, R at K R sq.
Black: K at Q Kt sq, R's at Q Kt 2nd and Q Kt 3; B's at Q R 2nd and Q R 3rd, Kt at Q R sq; P's at Q Kt 4th, Q B 2nd, Q B 3rd, Q 2nd, K Kt 2nd and K R 3rd. White mates in two moves.

No. 2.—By J. Paul Taylor.

White: K at Q 3rd, Q at K Kt 5th, R at Q sq, Kt at K Kt 2nd, B at K R 2nd, Kt at Q 8th, P's at K 2nd, K 5th and Q Kt 3rd.
Black: K at Q 4th, R's at Q B 4th, and K R 5th, P's at K 3rd, K B 4th, and K B 5th. White mates in two moves.

No. 3.—By Rudolf L'Hermet.

White: K at Q B sq, Q at Q 4th, R at Q Kt 7th, B at Q B 5th.
Black: K at Q R 4th, Kt's at Q R 2nd and Q B sq, B at Q Kt 6th, P at Q B 7th. White mates in two moves.

No. 4.—By H. Maxwell Prideaux.

White: K at Q Kt 5th, Q at K B 6th, P's at K B 3rd and Q B 2nd.
Black: K at Q 4th, P at Q Kt 5th. White mates in three moves.

No. 5.—By W. A. Shinkman.

White: K at Q 7th, Q at Q Kt sq, R at Q B 8th, P at Q 4th.
Black: K at K Kt 2nd, P's at Q R 4th and K Kt 7th.
White mates in three moves.

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THE RECOVERED "MONNA LISA."

(Our Supplement.)

WHEN Leonardo da Vinci's masterpiece, the portrait of "Monna Lisa," was stolen from the Louvre in 1911, we gave with our issue of Sept. 2 in that year a large reproduction in colour of the famous picture, which there seemed reason to fear might have permanently disappeared. Now that it has happily been recovered, we give, as a Supplement with this Number, another reproduction, this time in photogravure, which we feel sure will be much appreciated by our readers. In the note at the foot of the plate will be found some details as to the painting of the picture, and the lady who sat for it, also about the circumstances of its disappearance and its recovery.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"A GAUNTLET," AT THE WOMAN'S THEATRE.

THE second production at the season of the Woman's Theatre held at the Coronet was devoted, perhaps not unnaturally, to that play of Björnson's, "A Gauntlet," to which a recent experiment of one of our play-acting societies, and the able acting of Miss Ernita Lascelles, as the intransigent heroine, Svava, has drawn attention. But here once more, as in the case of Brieux's "Femme Seule," the earnestness of the Actresses' Franchise League concerns itself with problem drama, the story of which has been drawn by the mere process of time and the law of change. Thirty years have passed since this story was written, and on matters of sexual obligation—the duty of a man as well as a woman bringing a clean past to marriage—such as it treats so severely, a spirit of larger charity now informs social opinion. Its unforgiving girl affects us with pity rather than wins our sympathy, and the play has the air of being an academic exercise rather than a study of life as we know it to-day. Miss Lascelles repeated her very moving impersonation, and Miss Edyth Olive and Mr. O. B. Clarence were other notable members of the cast.

A THEATRE FOR CHILDREN.

An eloquent address from Miss Ellen Terry ushered in the enterprise which Miss Netta Syrett and Mrs. Percy Dearmer started at the Court last Saturday afternoon of a genuine Children's Theatre. A tea-party inaugurated the idea, and this was followed by a very dainty and refined entertainment, including an idyll of "Childhood" and a "Toy Comedy," arranged by Joan Traill, a pretty little fantasy of Miss Syrett's, entitled "In Arcady," and a welcome supply of clever dancing. Two pupils of Pavlova's were not the least popular members of the company, though they were run hard by Miss Margaret Morris's delightful band of dancing children, and besides their turns, there were dances of Kate Greenaway girls and of wooden soldiers, and a Dresden China minuet. In her address, Ellen Terry urged that to attract children to the theatre was to do a national service. If a programme which avoids the clown and the funny man and appeals to the sense of the beautiful can attract our modern youngsters, then Mrs. Dearmer's and her colleagues' scheme of a Children's Theatre ought to succeed.

This year's Children's Fête on Christmas Eve at the Savoy promises to be even more attractive than its forerunners, for those responsible for its organisation have, in addition to providing the usual features, had the happy thought of arranging with Miss Italia Conti to present some of the clever children from the Little Theatre in a programme of modern dances. These will include Miss Grace Seppings, Miss Phyllis Goy, Miss Dorothy Fenwick, and Master Jack Renshaw; and prominent items will be the Tango and some rag-time dances. All the children are at present performing in "Where the Rainbow Ends" at the Garrick Theatre, and they will appear at the Savoy by permission of Mr. Charles Hawtrey.

AT THE BOOKSELLERS'.

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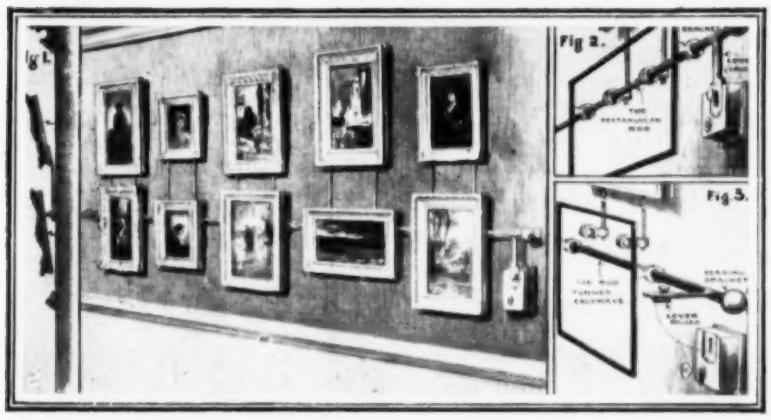
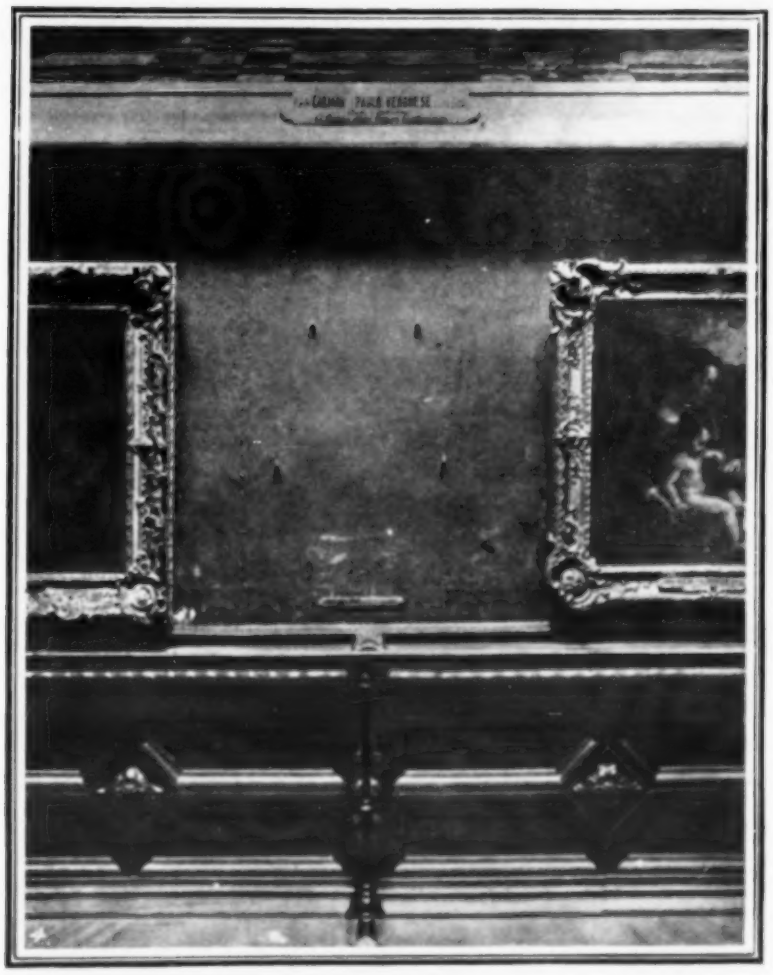
THE STOLEN "MONNA LISA" FOUND: PHOTOGRAPHS OF MUCH INTEREST.

Photograph No. 1 by Braun-Clément; No. 2 by Central Photos; No. 4 by Vizzavona; Drawing by W. B. Robinson.





1. AS IT WAS WHEN LEONARDO DA VINCI'S "MONNA LISA" WAS IN PLACE: THE SALON CARRÉ, AT THE LOUVRE, SHOWING THE PICTURE (X).

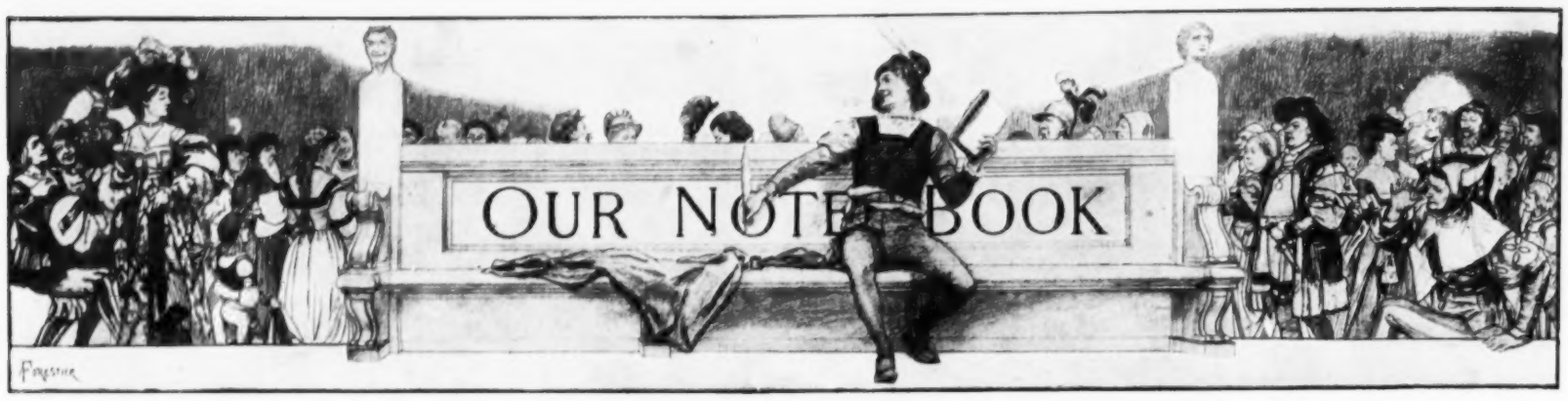
2. GUARDING AGAINST "MONNA LISA" THEFTS: HOW PAINTINGS MAY BE LOCKED TO THE WALLS ON RODS.

3. THE MAN ARRESTED FOR THE THEFT OF "MONNA LISA": VINCENZO PERUGIA, HOUSE-PAINTER AND WHITEWASHER.

4. AFTER THE LOSS OF "MONNA LISA" IN AUGUST, 1911: THE EMPTY SPACE ON THE WALL OF THE SALON CARRÉ, IN THE LOUVRE.

5. "MONNA LISA" IN POSITION IN THE SALON CARRÉ: M. LOUIS BÉROUD'S PICTURE OF THE ENGRAVER LAGUILLERMIE BEFORE "LA GIOCONDA."

As is remarked under the double-page photogravure Supplement of "Monna Lisa" presented with this issue of "The Illustrated London News," Leonardo's world-famous portrait of the wife of Francesco del Giocondo was stolen from the Louvre in August, 1911, and was recovered in Florence on December 12 last. The man arrested for the theft is Vincenzo Perugia, thirty-two years of age, a native of Dumenza, in the Province of Como, and by trade is a house-painter and whitewasher. It was decided that the picture should be left on exhibition in the Uffizi Gallery, to which it was taken for safety, for some days, and at the moment of writing it was understood that it would be shown in Rome for a brief while and then formally handed over to M. Barrère, the French Ambassador, for return to France. On the first day of its exhibition in Florence 30,000 people went to see it. With regard to Illustration No. 2, our readers may recall that this was given in "The Illustrated London News" immediately after the "Monna Lisa" had been stolen. The device was then being tested at the Louvre, and we described it as follows: "Each line of pictures is fastened directly or indirectly to a rod on the wall, and can only be released as a whole. Figure 2 shows one of the end bearing-brackets with the rectangular rod which holds the pictures in place turned flat, the lock-lever being down. When the rod is in this position, it locks all the frame-attachments to itself. In place of a lower frame or picture, a skeleton frame is shown, to illustrate the method. Figure 3 shows that when the lever is unlocked and raised, the rod is turned edgeways, so that pictures can be lifted up and off it."



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

THE real glory of Christmas is a gem with many facets, as Mr. Belloc's Don said about Truth. The Don, I need hardly say, meant Truth as it is conceived by the academic and flying theories of Oxford and Cambridge. Of those theories there is nothing to be said—except that a jewel may have any number of facets, and still be a sham jewel. But it is true of the true jewels, the large and even terrible jewels that human history has set in a permanent setting, that they have a multitude of faces. Moreover (and here you will be glad to observe the metaphor getting mixed), they seem to grow more and more faces so long as they live, as if they were flowers and not stones. Every journalist has to write something about Christmas, at intervals which appear to be arbitrarily fixed. But though I have ceaselessly and unremittingly bored my readers with the topic, I can honestly say that I have never bored myself with it. Christmas is quite certainly the most interesting thing in England today. It is the last living link between all that remains of the most delicate religious devotion and all that exists of the coarsest town vulgarity. I remember that a friend of mine, who has since written the best detective story of our time, expressed the intention of writing a story called "The Comtist's Christmas." He appeared to be attracted to the title merely by its element of alliteration. But he was highly capable of understanding its element of allegory; anyhow, he never wrote it. I do not know if there are any Comtists now; but if there are, I am quite sure they keep Christmas. Christmas is in the same position as its last great champion who wrote "The Christmas Carol." It has already risen from the dead and defeated all its enemies.

Only, as I say, there is always a new aspect. That which I would suggest here is this: that the return of old things in new times, by an established and automatic machinery, is the permanent security of men who like to be sane. The greatest of all blessings is the boomerang. And all the healthiest things we know are boomerangs—that is, they are things that return. Sleep is a boomerang. We fling it from us at morning, and it knocks us down again at night. Daylight is a boomerang. We see it at the end of the day disappearing in the distance; and at the beginning of the next day we see it come back and break the sky. I mean, we see it if we get up early enough—which I have done once or twice. The same sort of sensational sanity (truly to be called sensational because it braces and strengthens all the sensations) is given by the return of religious and social festivals. To have such an institution as Christmas is, I will not say to make an accident inevitable, but I will say to make an adventure recurrent—and therefore, in one sense, to make an adventure everlasting.

A practice like that of Christmas is, therefore, much the most practical way of resisting the meaningless modern fancy of perpetually advancing into the white fog of a formless future. For the matter of that, Sunday or Monday (which is Washing Day) serves the purpose almost as well as Christmas Day. The folly of what is called Futurism can be demonstrated not only on Christmas Day, but any day of the week. The days of the English week are, I believe, not only named after pagan gods, but after gods of the many inconsistent forms of paganism. Wednesday, say, is named after Woden: Thursday after Thor; Friday after Freya; Saturday after Saturn; Sunday after the Sun; Monday after the Moon; and so on. Those broad-minded modern persons who want us to belong to all religions at once ought to be pleased at the spaciousness of this pantheon; nor do I in the least object myself to its miscellaneous origins. But I do object to having any more days in the week; or any more gods in the pantheon.

Photo. Sport and General.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AS A MOTORIST: HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS IN HIS CAR AT OXFORD, LEAVING FOR A MEET OF THE BEAGLES.

Since he has been up at Oxford, the Prince of Wales has become an enthusiastic motorist, and is constantly seen, without his chauffeur, driving himself about in his car, which he handles skilfully. Last term he made long tours into the beautiful country that surrounds Oxford, and he also used his car to go to the football ground and to the shooting parties and other sporting events which he attended. We need hardly recall the fact that the Prince of Wales is an undergraduate at Magdalen College.

I object to the Futurist idea—the idea of having no name for the next thing that happens. Think how annoying it would be if you did not know whether "Osiris" or "Mumbo-Jumbo" was the name of to-morrow morning. Consider the inconvenience of writing a post-card overnight, to be sent off next day, and wondering whether it ought to be dated Apollo or Pasht, or Shiva, or Smyth-Pigott. For the gods of men have been almost more numerous than the men themselves. If I remember an amusing romance of Mr. Laurence Housman's, the gods complained of neglect, perhaps for this reason. This would also throw some light on his subsequent outbreak of sympathy for the modern female majority. Anyhow, the queer modern notion of having in the future nothing that has come from the past is plainly piffle. Unless we understand trust, and that old and very important word *tryst*, to-morrow is as dead as yesterday.

In a paper to which I am much attached, a critic spoke of the Futurism of Mr. Marinetti; and spoke of it from the normal standpoint of an Englishman in just revolt against the industrial tyranny in England. He said (with great good sense, as it seems to me): "We workers have no use for your galvanic Marinetti"; and again, "Labour has no use for the Futurist programme." I should imagine not. Labourers do like to know whether the next morning is Sunday or Monday. They do like Christmas Day to be different from other days; and they do not want to wait for their next holiday until the Superman condescends to be born—in Birmingham instead of Bethlehem. But since then another writer, Mr. Harold Monro, has appeared in the same place, professing that he can, to some extent, marry Mr. Marinetti to Democracy. As I have always understood from Mr. Marinetti (who used to send me delightful circulars from time to time) that he has always detested Democracy, I can only suppose that, like La Fontaine, he will disappear on his wedding-day. But Mr. Monro's article, unlike Mr. Marinetti's circulars, is evidently written by a rational and responsible human being; and the point he raises has considerable interest.

He suggests that perhaps poets like Marinetti might provide some new kind of poetry that should be suited to the new sort of work that modern men must still do, even in a much more just society than we find ourselves in this Christmas. He suggests, for instance, that a modern poet might put some poetry into an engine-driver about his engine. Now I say that that is exactly the mistake about all this mere blind emancipation. This sort of modern poet has everything to learn from the engine-driver. Nay, this sort of modern poet has everything to learn from the engine. The engine does possess exactly the thing that poetry must possess and that *vers libres* do not possess: rhythm. You can think or write or sing to the tune of a railway train. Nobody can write what they call Free Verse; nobody can think it; and most certainly nobody can sing it. The simplest engine-driver who feels that the train is going pretty fast, but that the scheduled time is going even faster, has more essential poetry than Marinetti: because the essence of poetry is the fruitfulness of human limitations. Futurism is like a wheel of which the lower part refused to fly back while the top part flew forward. It would stop still: unlike that wheel of stars that brings us round again to Christmas.

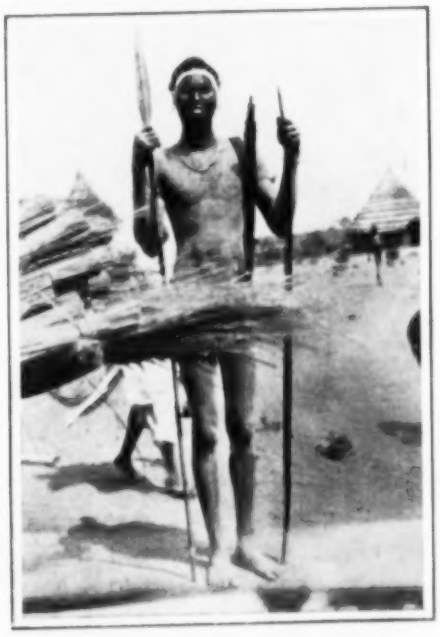
FOREIGN NEWS: JAPANESE MANŒUVRES; STORK-MEN; A RAM FIGHT.

THE JAPANESE ARMY ON MANOEUVRES: THE CROWD FOLLOWING THE TROOPS RUNNING, BARE-LEGGED, THROUGH A STREAM.

THE JAPANESE ARMY ON MANOEUVRES: THE CROWD UNDER UMBRELLAS, OLD STYLE AND NEW, WATCHING THE TROOPS.

OF A GIANT TRIBE WHO REST STANDING ON ONE LEG, LIKE STORKS: A HERCULEAN JIENG WITH HIS SON.

THE TALLEST WITCH-DOCTOR IN THE DISTRICT IN WHICH THE REV. C. LEA-WILSON WORKS, A THOUSAND MILES SOUTH OF KHARTOUM: A LEADER OF THE BOR-JIENG.



WITH A SPEAR USED AGAINST LIONS AND HIPPOPOTAMI: A GIGANTIC JIENG MAN, ARMED.

The Rev. C. A. Lea-Wilson, who has been working as a missionary in a district of the White Nile which is a thousand miles south of Khartoum, has just given to Reuter's some interesting facts about a race of giants in the Sudan. Mr. Lea-Wilson and a party penetrated to the west of the river into the Bahr-el-Ghazel, and reached eventually a neighbourhood inhabited by some 8000 jet-black, typical negroes, known as Jieng, who are among the tallest tribes in the world. Amongst the customs of these are the following: All adults have six of their lower teeth removed; they have a habit when at rest of standing on one foot like storks; they believe in a Supreme Being to whom they sacrifice through their chiefs, or witch-doctors; they are by way of being dandies; and they hunt lions and hippopotami with spears alone. Elephants they kill by dropping weighted spears upon them from the branches of trees.

ENTERTAINING THE COMBINED MEDITERRANEAN AND HOME FLEETS VISITING EGYPTIAN PORTS: RAMS FIGHTING DURING THE BEDOUIN SPORTS.

FIGHTING RAMS CHARGING ONE ANOTHER: AN INCIDENT DURING THE BEDOUIN SPORTS GIVEN FOR THE OFFICERS OF THE COMBINED FLEETS.

During the recent visit of the combined Mediterranean and Home Fleets to Egyptian ports, the officers of the ships were invited to witness some Bedouin sports arranged by H.E. Mustapha Khalil Pasha at his home at Hehia. The sports included exhibitions of horsemanship and horse-racing by Bedouins; camel-racing; fencing with single-sticks; and ram-fighting—this last is rarely seen now.

PORTRAITS AND PERSONAL NOTES.

Photo. C.N.

THE LATE M. MAURICE LETORT,
The famous French Airman who was recently Killed near Bordeaux.

THE LATE MR. STANLEY HOUGHTON,
The well-known Dramatist, Author of "Hindle Wakes" [Photo. Elliott and Fry.]

THE HON. ELIHU ROOT,
To whom has been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for 1912. [Photo. Elliott and Fry.]

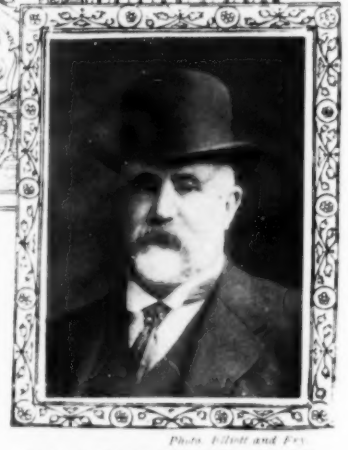


Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE LATE MR. MARTIN JOHN SUTTON,
The well-known Agriculturist and Head of the famous Firm of Seedsmen.

THE French airman who was killed near Bordeaux recently, M. Maurice Letort, was only twenty-six. The accident happened while he was carrying out a test flight from Paris to Bordeaux and back. The aeroplane overturned as he landed, and he was crushed by the motor. M. Letort had made several remarkable long-distance flights, and not long ago beat the speed-record for distances between fifty and two hundred kilometres.

By the early death of Mr. Stanley Houghton at thirty-two, the British stage loses one of its most accomplished dramatists, who had already done great things, and from whom still greater things had been expected. His earliest play, "The Dear Departed," in one act, was produced at Manchester in 1908, and was recently put on at the Criterion. Next came "Fancy Free," a sketch given at the Tivoli. His finest play, "Hindle Wakes," was also produced by the Stage Society in the same year, and later, when given publicly, had a great success, first in Manchester, and afterwards in London at the Court Theatre. Another play of Lancashire life, "The Younger Generation," was almost equally popular, but later pieces, "Pearls," "Trust the People," and "The Perfect Cure" were less successful. Other pieces of his were "Independent Means," and "Phipps." Mr. Houghton was a Manchester man, and was educated at the Grammar School there. For a time he was in the cotton-broking business with his father, and for six years he wrote reviews and dramatic criticism for the *Manchester Guardian*.

Photo. Lafayette, Dublin.

THE HON. WILLIAM WATSON,
Who gained South Lanark for the Unionists at the recent Bye-Election.

Mr. William Watson, the new Member for South Lanark, is the second son of the late Lord Watson, Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, and was born in 1873. He was educated at Winchester and became an Advocate in Scotland in 1896. Three years later he married Miss Sophie Marjorie Cowan, daughter of Mr. J. J. Cowan of Murrayfield.

Sir Lionel Phillips, who was recently shot and wounded in Johannesburg by a Russian storekeeper from a mine, is one of the partners in Messrs. Wernher, Beit and Co. He has been connected with the South African mining industry for nearly forty years, and is very popular in Johannesburg. In the reform movement in the Transvaal in 1895 he took a leading part, and he was one of the four Uitlanders condemned to death by the Kruger Government, the sentence being later commuted to a fine of £25,000. The other three were Sir George Farrar, Colonel Frank Rhodes, and Mr. Hayes Hammond. Since the war Sir Lionel Phillips has done a great deal to heal racial animosities and to improve social conditions in Johannesburg and elsewhere. He is one of the Unionist leaders in the South African Parliament.

Photo. Hasnes.

SIR LIONEL PHILLIPS,
The well-known South African Magnate, whose Life was recently Attempted in Johannesburg.

It was only a week or two ago that the late Mr. Martin John Sutton was warmly greeted by the King at the Cattle Show in Islington. Mr. Sutton had been a leading member of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society for nearly a quarter of a century, and his great seed business at Reading brought him into touch with cultivators in all parts of the world. It was his father, the late Mr. Martin Hope Sutton, who, with his brother, founded the Reading firm, and Mr. M. J. Sutton became head of the business in 1887. He was a J.P. for Reading and Oxfordshire, and a County Councillor for Berkshire. In 1904 he was elected Mayor of Reading, and he presented the town with a statue of King Edward.

In 1912 no award was made of the Nobel Peace Prize, but when recently M. Henri Lafontaine, the Belgian Senator, and President of the International Peace Bureau, received the prize for 1913, that for the previous year was at the same time given to the Hon. Elihu Root, the distinguished American statesman. Mr. Root has been taking a prominent part in organising the forthcoming celebrations of the centenary of Anglo-American peace. He was formerly, from 1899 to 1904, United States Secretary for War. From 1905 to 1909 he was Secretary of State, and negotiated many arbitration treaties. In 1910 he became Permanent Arbitrator representing the United States at the Hague. He is President of the American Society of International Law.

Lady Adelaide Spencer, whose engagement to the Hon. Sidney Peel was recently announced, is the eldest of the three daughters of Earl Spencer, who was formerly Lord Chamberlain of the Household. Lady Adelaide acted as hostess when the King and Queen visited her father a few months ago at Althorp Park. Her mother, who was a daughter of the first Lord Revelstoke, died in 1906. The Hon. Sidney Peel is the third son of the late Lord Peel, who was Speaker of the House of Commons, and brother of the present Peer. He served in South Africa, and is a Major in the Bedfordshire Yeomanry.

Photo. Hangmann.

LADY ADELAIDE SPENCER,
The Eldest Daughter of Earl Spencer, and Engaged to the Hon. Sidney Peel.

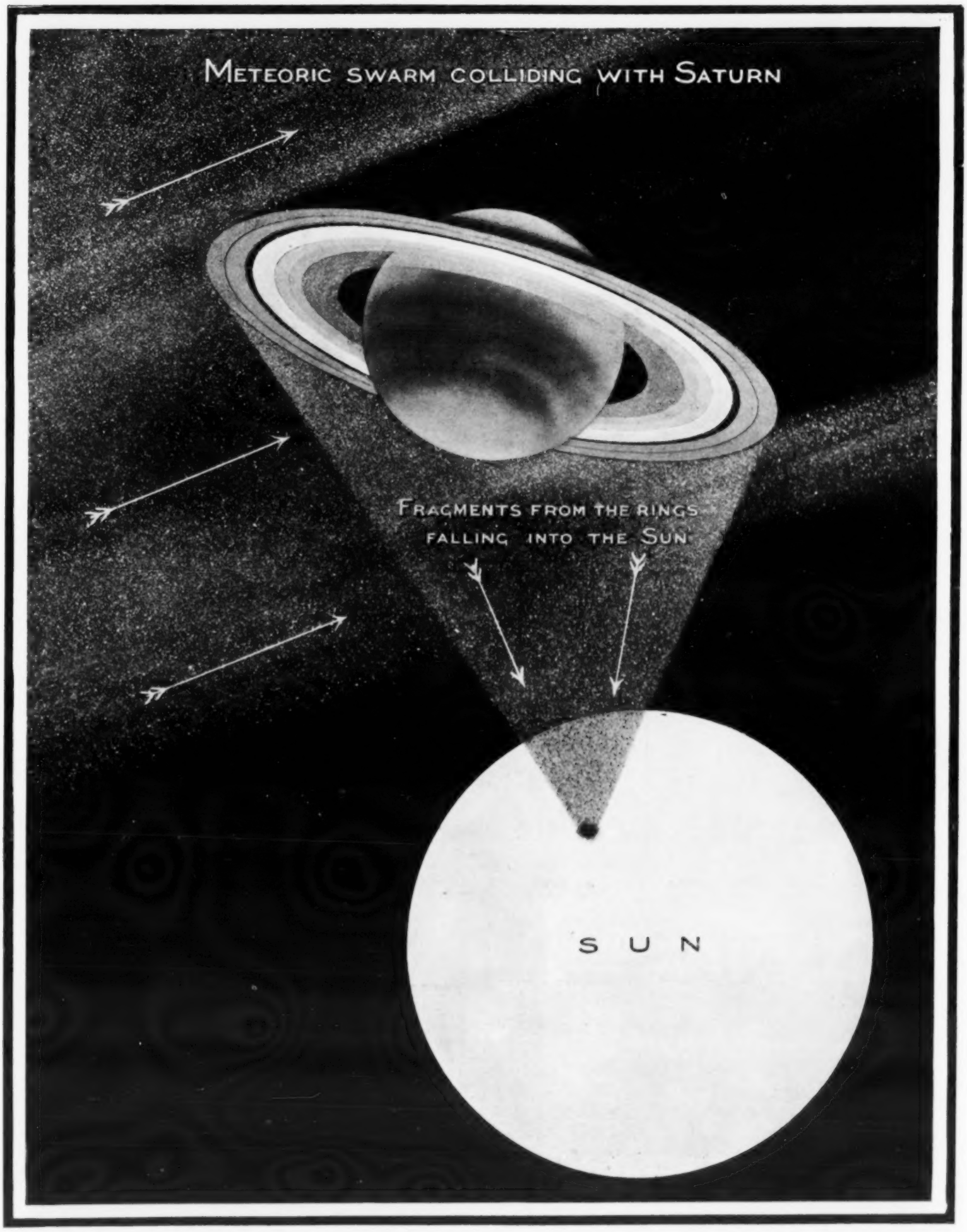
Mr. Herbert Samuel, the Postmaster-General, recently received a deputation of Post Office employés headed by Mr. G. H. Stuart, and announced that the Government could not make any further concessions as regards an increase of wages. Mr. Stuart, though dissatisfied with the reply, said afterwards that there would be no strike at Christmas. The prospect of such an event has since, however, again been under discussion.

Photo. L.N.A.

THE UNREST IN THE POSTAL SERVICE: MEMBERS OF A DEPUTATION TO THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL OUTSIDE THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

ARE SUN-SPOTS FORMED BY A BOMBARDMENT FROM SATURN'S RINGS?

DRAWN BY SCRIVEN BOLTON, F.R.A.S.



A METEORIC SWARM IN COLLISION WITH SATURN'S RINGS, CAUSING FRAGMENTS OF THOSE RINGS TO FALL INTO THE SUN AND SO PRODUCE "SPOTS": PROFESSOR TURNER'S THEORY ILLUSTRATED.

At our request, Mr. Scriven Bolton has illustrated here a theory formulated by Professor H. H. Turner, F.R.S., who suggests that sun-spots are formed by fragments struck from Saturn's Rings by the swarm of meteors known as the Leonids, which fragments fall into the Sun and cause disturbances in his surface by their impact. With his drawing, Mr. Bolton sends us the following note: "A theory has been formulated by Professor H. H. Turner, to the effect that a portion of the great meteoric swarm known as the Leonids has become detached from the main shower, owing to gravitational action of Saturn on some favourable occasion. This subsidiary swarm travels in an orbit which brings it periodically into violent collision with Saturn. At such recurrent events, the particles collide with the particles constituting Saturn's Rings (which are in themselves nothing more than a great meteoric swarm). In one part of the Rings, the fragments move with equal and opposite velocities, and collisions would impart rest in both opponents, and henceforth they must inevitably fall into the Sun. These fragments from Saturn's Rings appear to plunge headlong into the solar furnace at the rate of 400 miles a second, giving rise to the well-known phenomena of sun-spots. Chinese and other records during the last 2000 years substantiate this theory that, following a collision between Saturn and the meteoric swarm, there is manifested an epoch of large and numerous sun-spots. Professor Turner adds that although the hypothesis is supported by past and present records, to consider it as finally established would be premature."

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK: LEAVES OF UNUSUAL INTEREST.

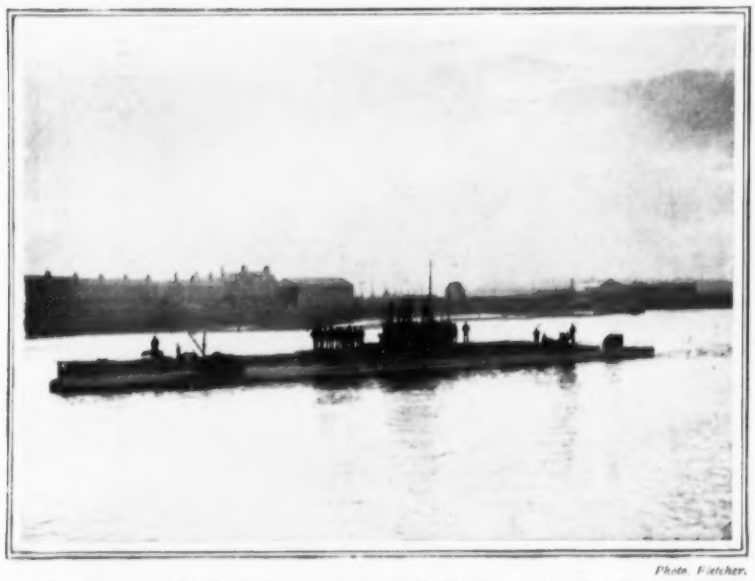


Photo. Fletcher.

SUNK AFTER A COLLISION, BUT, ALMOST MIRACULOUSLY, WITHOUT LOSS OF LIFE: THE BRITISH SUBMARINE "C 14."

With regard to the first of these photographs, it will be recalled that the "C 14" sank after collision recently with a Government hopper at Plymouth. The officers and crew were saved, thanks very largely, indeed, to their discipline and presence of mind. They even went so far as to endeavour to save their vessel, although it was badly holed in the port side and began immediately to fill with water. Lieutenant George Naper was in command of a crew of nineteen men. Between six and seven minutes after the collision the "C 14" had disappeared.

Photo. Underwood and Underwood.

150 FEET LONG AND MADE OF A 250-YEAR-OLD TREE-TRUNK: THE FLAG-STAFF IN KEW GARDENS, ON THE GROUND.

That well-known local landmark, the Kew Gardens flagstaff, has been taken down, its base showing decay. It is 150 feet long; of a single Douglas fir sent from Canada by special boat in 1861. When the tree was cut down it was 250 years old. It may be set up again.

Photo. I.N.A.

WITH A POLICEMAN AS GUARDIAN: A TRAM-CAR DURING THE STRIKE OF MUNICIPAL WORKERS IN LEEDS.

The tramway men threw in their lot with those already on strike in Leeds on December 13. They decided to do this by a majority of 904 on a ballot; and, as they numbered 1200, brought the total number of men "out" to 4320. The tram shown was run, with others, by volunteers.

THE ONLY KNOWN EXAMPLE OF THE GOLD COINAGE OF THE ANGLO-SAXON KING OFFA—STRUCK FOR A CHRISTIAN KING, BUT BEARING A MOHAMMEDAN INSCRIPTION: A PURCHASE FOR THE NATION.

The gold coin here illustrated is the only known example of the gold coinage of Offa (A.D. 757-796), and is remarkable, further, because, although it was struck by a Christian King, it bears a Mohammedan inscription in Arabic. When it was issued, the Arabian dinar formed an important part of the gold currency of Europe, and it is assumed that it was this which caused Offa to have an exact imitation of an existing Arabic coin made for his own use. The date of the original coin was some twenty years before the time of Offa. Some think that the coin owes its origin to the fact that Offa agreed to pay Pope Adrian I., as Peter's Pence, 365 gold mancuses a year. Against this are several theories, one of which is that the mancus was probably a weight rather than a coin. The coin was purchased by the British Museum at a sale held last month at Messrs. Sotheby's, by whose courtesy we are able to make this reproduction. It was Offa who, according to tradition, constructed Offa's Dyke, the ancient frontier entrenchment between Mercia and Wales, from the Wye to the Dee.

Photo. Topical.

IN ENGLAND FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THEIR MARRIAGE: KING MANUEL AND DONNA AUGUSTINE.

King Manuel and his bride, who, it will be recalled, was taken ill during her honeymoon, reached England from Munich on December 13. On their way to Fulwell Park, Twickenham, they stopped at Twickenham Town Hall to receive an Address from the local Council.

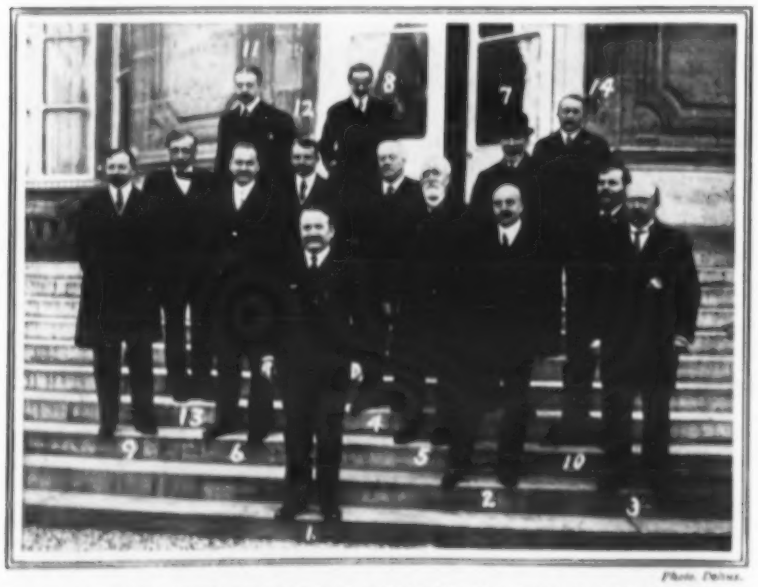


Photo. Delius.

FORMED AFTER VERY CONSIDERABLE DIFFICULTY: THE NEW FRENCH CABINET, UNDER M. GASTON DOUMERGUE.

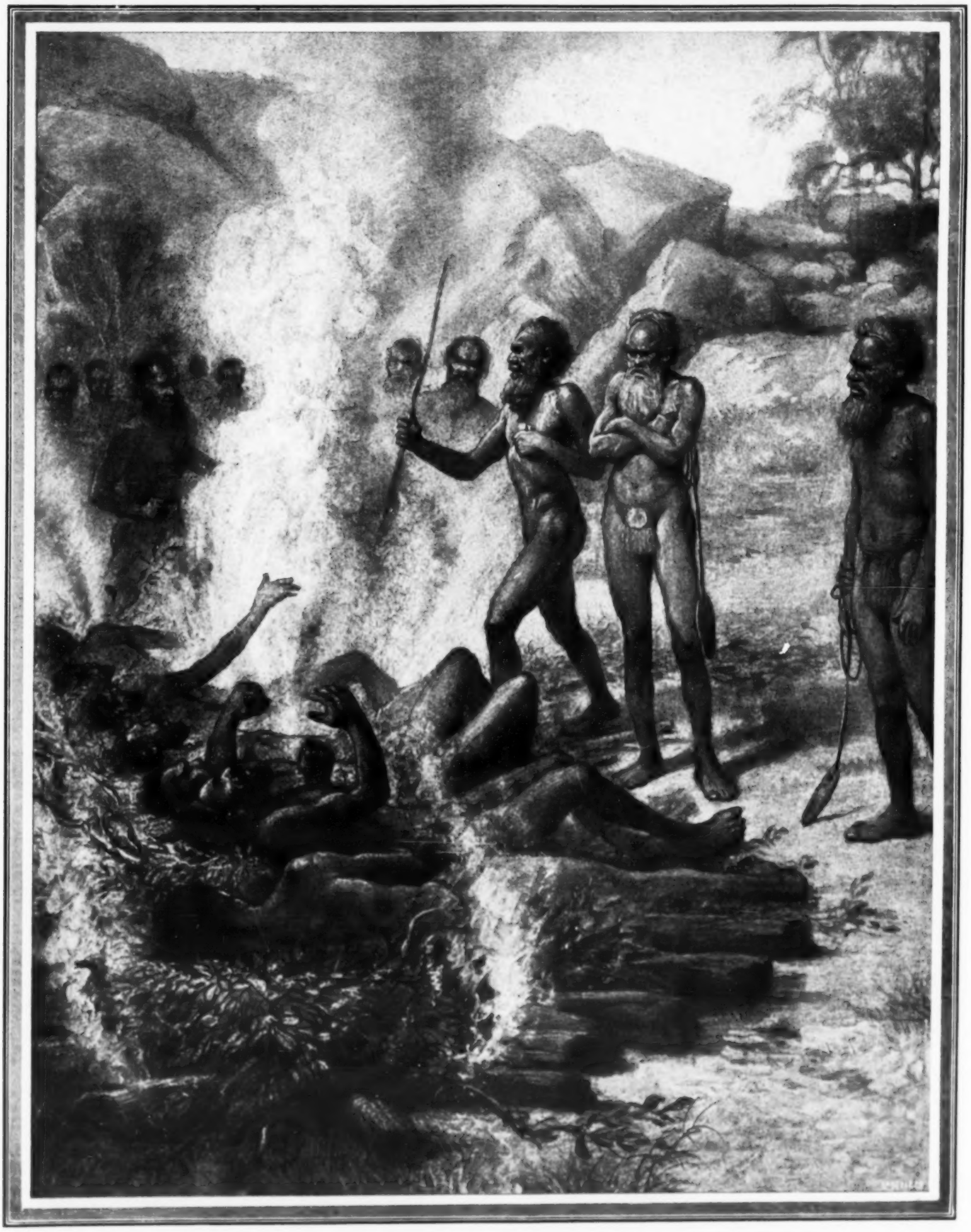
The members of the new French Cabinet are shown in the first of these two photographs. They are M. Gaston Doumergue, Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs (1); M. Joseph Caillaux, Minister of Finance (2); M. Noulens, Minister of War (3); M. Monis, Minister of Marine (4); M. Albert Le Brun, Minister for the Colonies (5); M. Bienvenu-Martin, Minister of Justice (6); M. René Renoult, Minister of the Interior (7); M. Malvy, Minister of Commerce (8); M. Fernand David, Minister of Public Works (9); M. Albert Métin, Minister of Labour (10); M. Maginot, Under-Secretary for War (11); M. Jacquier, Under-Secretary for Fine Arts (12); M. Raoul Peret, Under-Secretary for the Interior (13); and M. Adjam, Under-Secretary for the Merchant Service.

A SEQUEL TO THE PROCLAMATION BY THE KING: ARMS SEIZED IN IRELAND BY THE CUSTOMS AUTHORITIES.

Early this month was published a Proclamation by the King for prohibiting the importation of military arms and ammunition into Ireland. Since then the Customs authorities have made several seizures.

CREATING AN URLLIARA: AN AUSTRALIAN INITIATION CEREMONY.

DRAWN BY NORMAN HARDY.



THE FOURTH PHASE OF THE ENGWURA, OR URUMPILLA, A TOTEM CEREMONY: AN ORDEAL BY FIRE—IN THE MAKING OF MEN.

Describing his drawing, Mr. Norman Hardy says: "Among the tribes of Central Australia, there are most elaborate and sacred ceremonies of initiation, corrobborees, and other ritualistic doings connected with all sorts of totems. My drawing shows the fourth phase of the Engwura, or Urumpilla. There are five phases of this. Space prevents a full account of the whole affair. The natives have an idea that all who pass through it are greatly strengthened. This part of it may last two or three weeks, and the men then are fully initiated and are called Urliara. They have to undergo the fire ordeal two or three times, the last taking place in the women's camp. A lonely spot away among low rocky ranges is selected by the older men and called for the time the Engwura ground. The old men get together a large pile of logs and branches to which they set fire. They then fetch up the younger men, and bring them along to the sound of the 'bull-roarers.' Then bushes are put on the burning heap; and on the smoking heap the Illpongwurra are made to lie at full length. They must remain there till they get permission from the old men, who are the Urliara. They are kept on it something like five or ten minutes. The fire is then raked up by one of the old men with a sort of pole. . . . The sound of the 'bull-roarers' is believed by the women to be the voice of some spirit. Among the Kurrai tribe . . . it is the voice of Tundum, who himself may come down to make boys into men. . . . The old man with his arms folded is holding a 'bull-roarer'; the figure on the right also has one."

HONG-KONG TYPES: (LEFT TO RIGHT) A SAMPAN WOMAN, A COOLIE, A BANK CLERK, AND A SHOPKEEPER.

Drawings by A. Hugh Fisher

VIGNETTES OF EMPIRE.—XXIV. HONG-KONG.

I REACHED Hong-Kong in dull grey weather on the day of the Chinese New Year. When the island was ceded to her Britannic Majesty in perpetuity by the Treaty of Nankin, in 1842, its chief inhabitants were a small species of deer, several kinds of snakes, and a few fishermen. To-day, under the security of British rule—if we include the Kowloon portion of the mainland, acquired by the Peking Convention of 1860, and the "New Territories" in the southern part of the Kwang-tung Province, leased in 1898—the human population is more than 400,000, of whom only 20,000 are Europeans.

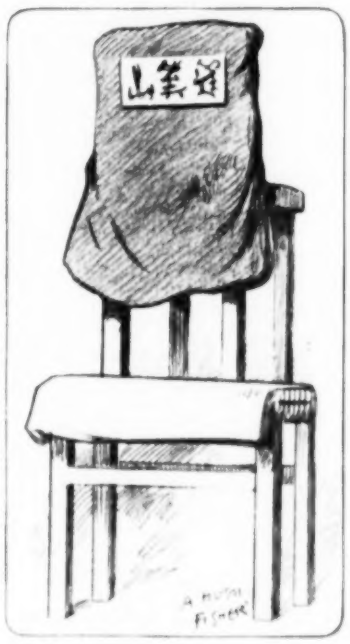
But on the day of my arrival the most industrious people in all the world were making holiday. Not a sampan moved in all the ten square miles of the magnificent harbour, and not a shop was open in the great city of Victoria, which covers the northern shore of the island facing the mainland. The air, however, was filled with anything but Sabbath calm, and a stranger might easily have supposed, so incessant was the banging of crackers all over the city, that some kind of revolution was astir. All day long those Chinese crackers banged and banged, for the orthodox celebration necessitated the firing, in front of every house and every shop, of a gigantic composite cracker suspended from an upper floor by a cable, and containing in its serpentine length a thousand small charges, which took from ten to fifteen minutes to burn through, and covered the roadway underneath with a litter of red paper. All people out of doors wore their best clothes, and the children had New Year Day caps decorated with small gilt figures of Chinese saints or deities.

A HUMAN CHARACTER IN A CHINESE "REYNARD" PLAY AT HONG-KONG: A SCHOLAR, FROM WHOM ONE OF THE FOXES IMPLORES ADVICE WHEN IN DIFFICULTIES.

Being built upon such very steep slopes, Victoria is an extremely picturesque city, and, whether you look up from below or down from above, there is always an odd view of sharp perspective. The rickshaws, the chairs, and their bearers add to the interest of the streets, and the coolie rain-coats of dried palm-leaves are as strange-looking as the scarlet liveries of the Governor's chairmen are gorgeous.

The Peak, reached easily by a cable tramway, rises to two thousand feet, and the upper part is the most healthy situation in which to live, open, as it is, to the sea-breezes of the south-east monsoon. There are many residences there, but so moist is the air all through the summer that a drying-room is a feature of every house.

With the Chief of Police (who never went out without a copy of "The Golden Treasury," from which he was learning by heart Shelley's "Ode to the West Wind"! I started one morning in a launch. Steaming westward, we passed the hospital-ship *Hygeia*, the Plague Hospital on shore beyond it, and, further on, West Point, dark with small fir-trees except for emerald patches of grass shining on the lower slopes of the hill. Another ten minutes brought us to Aberdeen and its paper-mills, on the south side of Hong-Kong island. The mainland rice is exported from here, and here also the Ban-kok rice, preferred by the native, is imported.



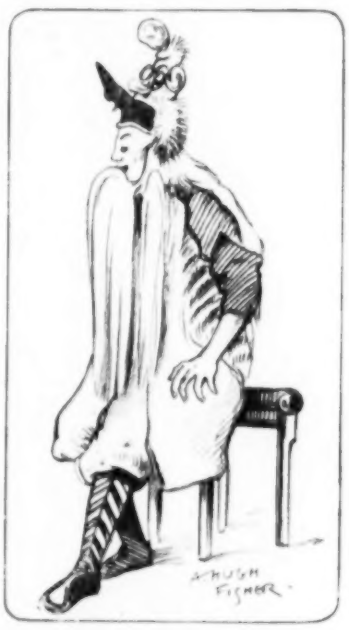
REMINISCENT OF THE "YELLOW JACKET" AND THE PROPERTY-MAN: A CHAIR WITH A CLOTH OVER IT REPRESENTING A MOUNTAIN AT THE TSUNG HING THEATRE, HONG-KONG.

The black cloth hung on the back of the chair was labelled "Pong loi san" (Pong loi mountain).

The street at Aberdeen had nothing that was European about it. The rows of Chinese shops bore the typical sign-boards with huge characters—the equivalent for such words as "Fat, Sugar, and Miscellaneous Goods Dealer," "Fruit Stores," etc.—and from more than one street-stall came that delicious odour of crackling celebrated in Charles Lamb's most famous essay.

Continuing the journey in the launch, we passed junks returning from their morning fishing with all canvas spread. We saw the golf-links at Deepwater Bay, and, rounding the corner, landed again in rougher water at the fishing village of Stanley, where the British troops disembarked in 1839. This is the place where it was originally intended to build the city, an intention of which the only memorials are the remains of the old cantonment.

We had left the launch to go back without us, and started along the Stanley Road for what the Shelley enthusiast rightly declared one of the best walks in the island—back to Victoria by Shankiwan and above the eastern passage of the harbour by the Lyeemoon Pass, where much quarrying of stone goes on.



A VULPINE COUNTERPART OF "CHANTECLER": THE OLD FOX IN A CHINESE ANIMAL-PLAY—HIS CHARACTER INDICATED BY THE BRUSH IN HIS HAT.

One evening I went to a Chinese theatre, where a play was being given with the Elizabethan simplicity of presentation still in vogue on the Chinese stage. It was a play about foxes and a hunter, and most of the *dramatis personae* were characters of the vulpine genus, a fox's brush being generally introduced into their headgear as a significant detail of the costume. The female parts were all played by men who appeared tall above the average human height, being raised upon a kind of pattens disguised into the shape of women's small feet. The jokes were obviously to the taste of the audience; but I could not follow them, yet was well content with the quaint gestures, the weird costumes, the naïve way in which the actors retouched their make-up before a table at the back of the stage in full view of the audience, and the primitive substitutes for scenery with descriptive placards.

A REPRESENTATIVE OF BRITISH LAW AND ORDER IN A CHINESE THEATRE: A SIKH POLICEMAN AT ONE SIDE OF THE STAGE TO KEEP ORDER.

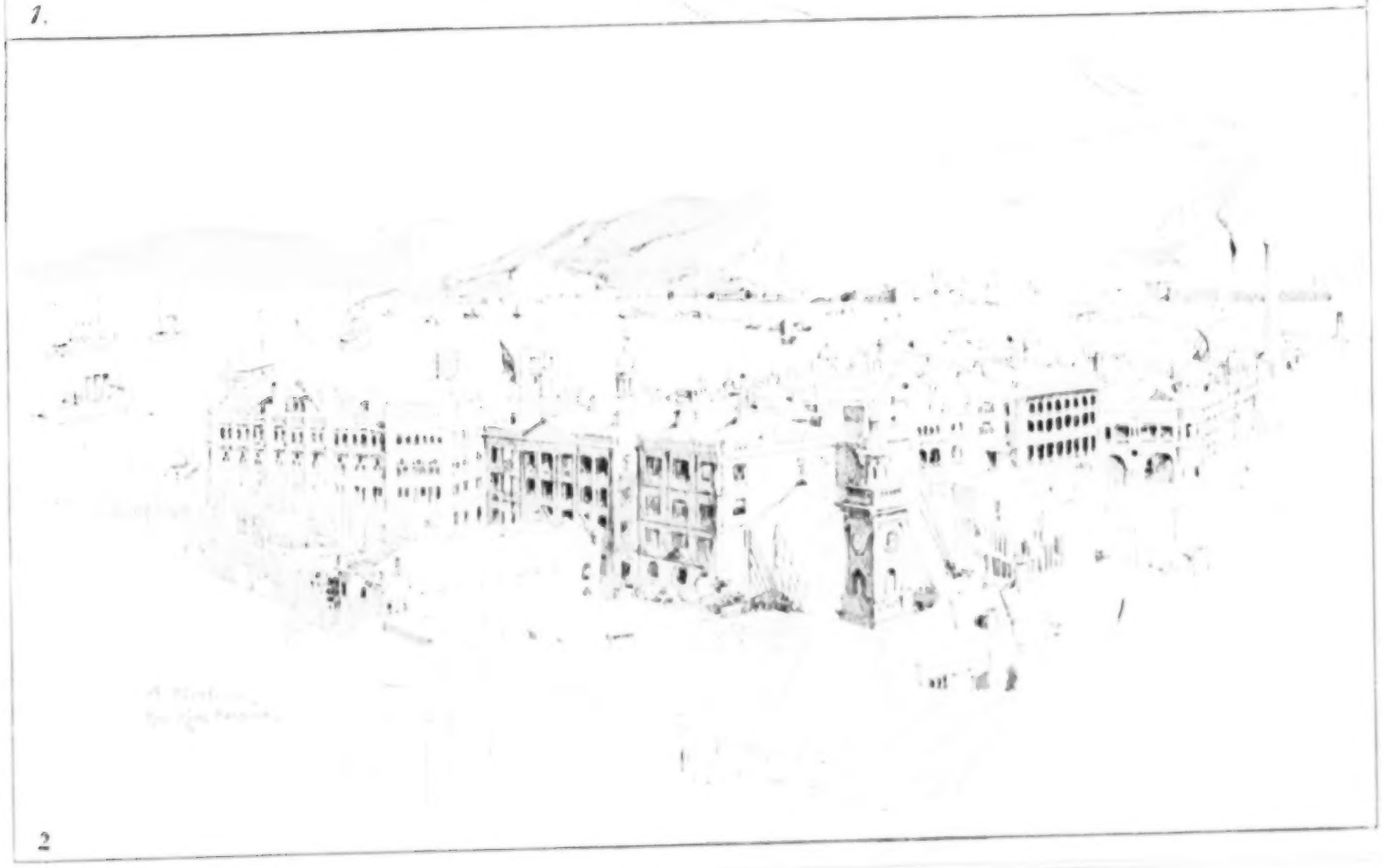
A VIXEN COUNTERPART OF THE PHEASANT IN "CHANTECLER": THE LADY FOX AND HER SERVANT (BOTH PLAYED BY MEN) WITH A PROPERTY-BABY.

No space is left me for any description of the New Territories on the mainland, the new railway, the lovely scenery of the Saddleback and the Mountains of the Eight Spirits; or of my host there, the Resident Magistrate, who tempers exile with the companionship of a complete edition of Renan and a dog of extreme wisdom but doubtful origin, which has been described as "not too big and white."—A. Hugh Fisher.

"FRAGRANT STREAMS"—ONCE A HAUNT OF SNAKES: HONG-KONG.

DRAWINGS BY A. HUGH FISHER—THE LOWER ONE EXHIBITED AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

1.



2

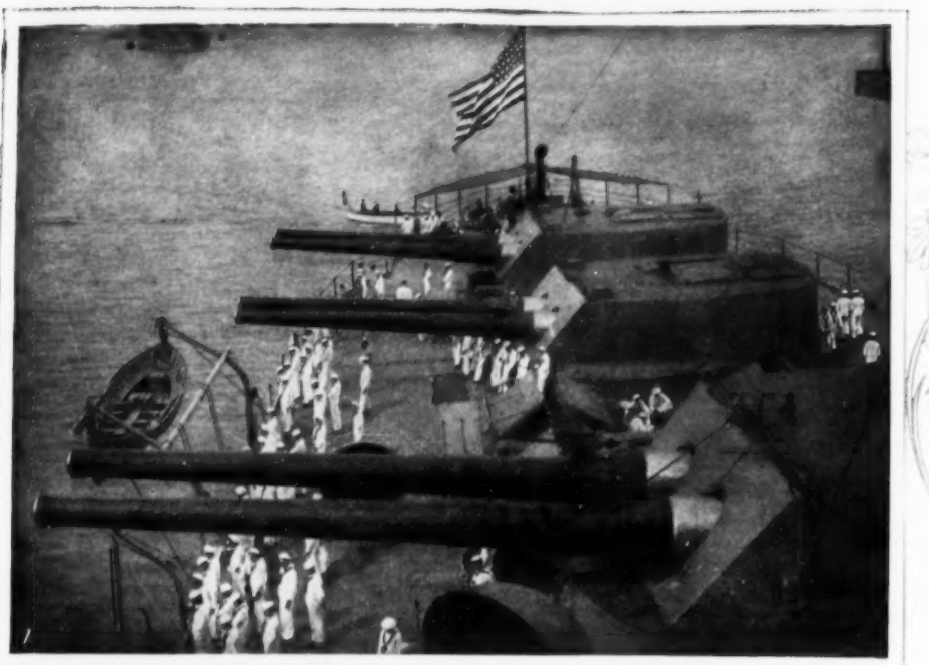
A BRITISH CROWN COLONY SINCE 1842: (1) THE CITY OF VICTORIA, HONG-KONG, AND THE PEAK, FROM BELOW. (2) THE HARBOUR OF HONG-KONG.

"When the island was ceded to Her Britannic Majesty in perpetuity by the Treaty of Nanking, in 1842, its chief inhabitants were a small species of deer, several kinds of snakes, and a few fishermen. . . . On the day of my arrival," writes Mr. Hugh Fisher, "the most industrious people in all the world were making holiday. Not a sampan moved in all the ten square miles of the magnificent harbour, and not a shop was open in the great city of Victoria, which covers the northern shore of the island facing the mainland. . . . Being built upon such very steep slopes, Victoria is an extremely picturesque city, and, whether you look up from below or down from above, there is always an odd view of sharp perspective. . . . The Peak, reached easily by a cable tramway, rises to two thousand feet, and the upper part is the most healthy situation in which to live, open, as it is, to the sea-breezes of the south-east monsoon." The meaning of the name Hong-Kong is "Fragrant Streams."

WHERE THE BARK IS NOT WORSE THAN THE BITE! FIGHTING SHIP

BY COURTE

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ENRIQUE MILLER, JUN.; REPRODUCE



1. SHOWING THE "TEETH" WHICH MAKE HER BITE ONE OF THE MOST DANGEROUS IN THE WORLD: SIX OF THE "WYOMING'S" TWELVE 12-INCH GUNS, SHOWING HOW THEY CAN FIRE A BROADSIDE.
2. MANOEUVRING ON THE HIGH SEAS: SHIPS OF THE UNITED STATES ATLANTIC FLEET.
3. DONE ONLY AS A DEFENCE AGAINST THE ATTACK OF TORPEDO-BOATS: FIRING BIG GUNS AT NIGHT, ON THE "CONNECTICUT."
4. LEADING THE UNITED STATES ATLANTIC FLEET DURING MANOEUVRES ON THE HIGH SEAS: THE "WYOMING."
5. A V

We here present, to use a familiar expression, remarkable photographs of the newer navy of the United States. As we said the other day, interest in the United States Fleet is greater than usual just now not only by reason of the visit of ships of that force to the Mediterranean for a practice cruise, but by reason of the much-discussed interest of the United States in affairs of Mexico. It may be noted that, like every other important navy, that of the United States is growing. In a recent British Admiralty return of the naval

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G SHIPS OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY SHOWING THEIR TEETH.

BY COURTESY OF THE "WORLD'S WORK."

5. A VESSEL WHICH MADE A NEW WORLD'S RECORD RECENTLY BY HITTING, WITH TWO 12-INCH GUNS, A MOVING TARGET FIVE MILES AWAY SIX TIMES IN FIFTY-THREE SECONDS: THE UNITED STATES BATTLE-SHIP "ARKANSAS" FIRING A BROADSIDE OF TWELVE 12-INCH GUNS.

6. THE "NEST" AT THE TOP OF THE STEEL MASTS FROM WHICH THE AIM OF THE GUNNERS BELOW IS DIRECTED: THE "FIRE-CONTROL" OF A UNITED STATES FIGHTING-SHIP DURING THE FIRING OF BIG GUNS, SHOWING THE CLOUD OF SMOKE SURROUNDING IT.

expenditure of the eight Great Powers of the world during the past ten years, a table showed the following increases in the expenditures of those Powers on naval affairs: Great Britain, 13·1 per cent.; Germany, 127·7 per cent.; Italy, 102 per cent.; Austria-Hungary, 130·8 per cent.; Russia, 101·6 per cent.; France, 67·7 per cent.; Japan, 366·6 per cent.; and the United States, 47·5 per cent.; that is the increase on the expenditure in the pre-Dreadnought financial year 1904-5 compared with 1913-14.

THE BIRTH OF A NEW CITY: EMPRESS

HEAD OF A FIRM OF ESTATE AGENTS WELL KNOWN IN CANADA: MR. ARTHUR WILBUR HUMBER.

ALTHOUGH the year 1913 has been one of financial stringency in Canada, the set-back has been of real service to the country. It has served to arrest purely speculative enterprise, but has hardly arrested that legitimate progress upon which the Dominion relies and depends. A record harvest, a steadily increasing population, and much development along conservative lines have marked the year, and 1914 will establish new records of growth and prosperity.

Throughout Canada the pace and direction of progress are very largely set by the great railway companies, for in a land of vast distances the most fertile territory must wait to yield its best results until the iron road is near enough to carry its surplus produce and bring what it requires from the world beyond. This, of course, is common knowledge in Canada, and when at the bidding of a powerful railway company a new town comes into being, there is a great rush to settle or to secure holdings there. Long experience has taught the Canadian that the first arrivals, the men who build up a city, or become owners of a part of it, are the ones who make the money.

Western Canada has long been, and still remains, the land of unrivalled opportunity, and the volume of business it transacts has grown so greatly of late years that the old railway facilities, once considered ample, suffice no longer. Extension on a vast scale and at tremendous outlay is the order of the day. One of these extensions has brought into being the town of Empress in Alberta, which is to be a railroad divisional point, and is situated in the heart of the finest agricultural section of the Great Plains. The town site lies along the south bank of Red Deer River, about five miles to the west of a point where the Red Deer and South Saskatchewan meet.

BEFORE THE COMING OF THE RAILWAY: PIONEER SETTLERS GOING INTO EMPRESS BY MOTOR-CAR, TO SELECT SITES FOR BUSINESS OR RESIDENCE.

IN A TOWN FOUNDED BY THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY: SHAUGHNESSY STREET, COQUITLAM.

A NEW TOWN IN THE MAKING: TRANSCONA—"MIDWAY" GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC SHOPS.

In the future all west-bound and east-bound trains on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway will pass through Empress, and by using this route will not only reduce the journey between Swift Current and Calgary by sixty miles, but will avoid the steep gradients on that part of the old main line. This will mean a considerable saving of time as well as mileage. Empress is to be a divisional point on the main line from east to west; also on the Edmonton, St. Paul, and Chicago main line, as well as on the lines between Calgary and Saskatoon and Saskatoon and Lethbridge. The new town stands on a double waterway, and the advantage of situation is two-fold. It insures a first-class water supply, and in addition the river will serve for barge and launch traffic with Medicine Hat. It says much for the spirit of enterprise which settlers have brought to Empress that wireless telegraphy is already established with Medicine Hat, the money for the installation being found within a day. In addition to water power, Empress has both coal and natural gas, and those who have gone there intend to make the town grow as the Moorish magician built Aladdin's Palace in the old-time fairy-story from "The Arabian Nights." Empress is no more than a town of yesterday, and virgin prairie of the day before that, but the population is rising towards a thousand, there are sixty business houses, a newspaper, the *Empress Express*, and four of the great Canadian banks have established branches there. Since the Canadian Pacific Railway selected the site of Empress and called it into being, the Canadian Northern Railway has decided to build terminals there, and it is reported that the Grand Trunk Pacific will follow suit. It is safe to say that Western Canadian history is about to repeat itself, and that the little town will become a great city and take her place by the side of Moose Jaw or Medicine Hat, and perhaps pass, by reason of her special advantages, to the status of cities like Calgary, Edmonton, and Saskatoon. To the stay-at-home Englishman who must be content to wait for many years to see the most modest developments in his own town, the pace at which progress moves in the Canadian West is hard to understand. But those of us who have travelled from Winnipeg to the Rocky Mountains know that the conditions of life there are far more favourable to growth and prosperity than they are in any part of the Old World. To the abundance of mineral wealth, the splendid climate, and the vast possibilities of the wheat belt are added those milder climatic conditions that enable stock-breeding to flourish throughout the year.

It is not surprising that when the Canadian Pacific Railway advertised its sale of Empress town lots there was a vast gathering to Medicine Hat, where the auction was held on November 6 last. Excursion trains not only brought purchasers from all parts of the Dominion, but were crowded with investors from the U.S.A., and within six hours every available lot had been purchased at prices establishing a record in the sale of Canadian Pacific Railway town sites. This is the more remarkable because the railway authorities had sold subject to restrictions: buyers of town-site lots have to build upon them within six months. This is a new departure, and one that would only be possible in the case of a town site that is destined to play its part in the commercial history of the country. In spite of the high prices, re-sales at as much as fifty per cent. profit have already been made, and at the time when the Canadian Pacific Railway and Messrs. Humber and Co. first offered their properties for public sale there were six hundred settlers in Empress living as best they might in tents and hastily run-up shacks, while they waited to secure, through their representatives on the sale ground, some of the land on which they had decided to establish themselves. In the history of Canadian Pacific Railway sales the Company has never known so large a public interest, and so confident is it of the future of Empress that it has decided already to double-track the line. Mention of Messrs. Humber and Co. is a reminder that this firm, which is known and respected not only in Winnipeg, where its head office is situated, but throughout the length and breadth of Canada, and in London financial circles, holds all the available landed interests in Empress other than those owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway. It has acted on several occasions in the past few years in the sale of Canadian Pacific Railway town-site properties. Only recently the great railway company found it necessary to establish another seaport in the immediate neighbourhood of Vancouver. The selected town site was named Coquitlam, and Messrs. Humber and Co. acted as sole agents for the sale of town lots in the western provinces. In a few weeks they had disposed of land to the value of 600,000 dollars, and some of the property offered at forty dollars per foot-frontage is already fetching three times that price. Also recently, too, it was found that the terminal railroad-yards of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Winnipeg were no longer able to cope with the increase of traffic, and it became necessary to establish additional yards capable of holding twelve thousand cars in North Transcona. Messrs. Humber then sold North Transcona lots for over one million dollars within three weeks. Some of the lots have already come near to quadrupling their value, while an extensive acreage bought at a thousand dollars per acre, is now selling at the rate of six thousand.

WHERE PROGRESS FOLLOWS THE IRON ROAD: THE C.P.R. TRANSCONTINENTAL ARRIVING AT COQUITLAM.

It will be seen that Messrs. Humber have had considerable experience in dealing with town-site properties, and that they have deserved well of their many clients at home and abroad, but it may be doubted whether they have ever handled any proposition that offers so much to the investor as this, their latest undertaking, in Empress. The investor has behind him the deliberate judgment of the Canadian Pacific Railway, whose directors have decided that Empress is to be one of the great towns of the future.

The great railway companies do not make mistakes; they have the best advisers in the country, and they have the choice of every possible route. In establishing another railway centre, they must be prepared to back the faith that is in them with a very large amount of hard cash, and they must select their site with a careful regard for the needs of intending settlers.

Western Canada is so prosperous, and established cities offer so many attractions, that it is necessary for every new town to present special claims in order to bring the settler within its gates.

THE NEW WAY FOR THE WORLD'S SHIPS: AN ENGINEERING WONDER

BUILT AT A COST OF SOME SIXTY-SEVEN MILLION POUNDS: THE PANAMA CANAL—A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.

It is impossible to say at the moment precisely when that great engineering work, the Panama Canal, will be opened for general traffic; for recent indications show that the Culebra Cut continues to be a difficulty: indeed, it was reported only a few days ago that the Cucaracha Slide had developed a fresh movement, nearly closing the navigable channel of the Canal. In length, the Panama Canal is some fifty miles from deep water in the Atlantic to deep water in the Pacific. The cost estimated for the completion of the Canal is £87,000,000, a total which includes £4,000,000 for sanitation and £1,500,000 for civil administration, but does not include the £8,250,000 paid to the New French Canal Company and the £2,000,000 paid to the Republic of Panama for property and franchises. The Gatun spillway, which is a crescent-shaped concrete dam, 806 feet long, holds back the water of Gatun Lake during the dry season and regulates the overflow during the rainy season. The Gatun Lake, formed by impounding the water of the Chagres River, has an area of 164 square miles, and the Canal channel through it is 500 to 1000 feet wide, and from 39 to 47 feet deep, according to the season of the year.

PROBABLY OF A CIVILISATION WHICH CAME FROM THE EAST: ETR

The remains of the most flourishing cities of Etruria have almost disappeared, razed to the ground by Vandal man, or lost under the structures of later civilisations. For that reason the archaeologist seeking knowledge of things Etruscan has to devote himself for the most part to the cemeteries. To quote our correspondent: "At the gates of Rome, on a hill shaped like a boulder and topped by a desolate plain, there has been resumed one of the most important schemes of exploration ever planned by Italy. Veii, the city which Camillus destroyed, disappeared after the time of Augustus, but now its ruins have been made visible. Superb tombs have been found in its necropolis, and possibly Italy will endeavour before long to trace the network of streets enclosed within its walls, to fell that forest in which were found the eighty statues of the Lateranense Museum, and so disclose other wonders of old." In "The Cities and Cemeteries of Etruria," published originally in the eighteen-forties, it is written of Veii: "One of the earliest, nearest, and certainly the most formidable of the foes of Rome—for nearly four centuries her rival in military power, her instructress in civilisation and the arts—the southern bulwark of Etruria—the richest city of that land—the Troy of Italy—Veii excites our interest as much by

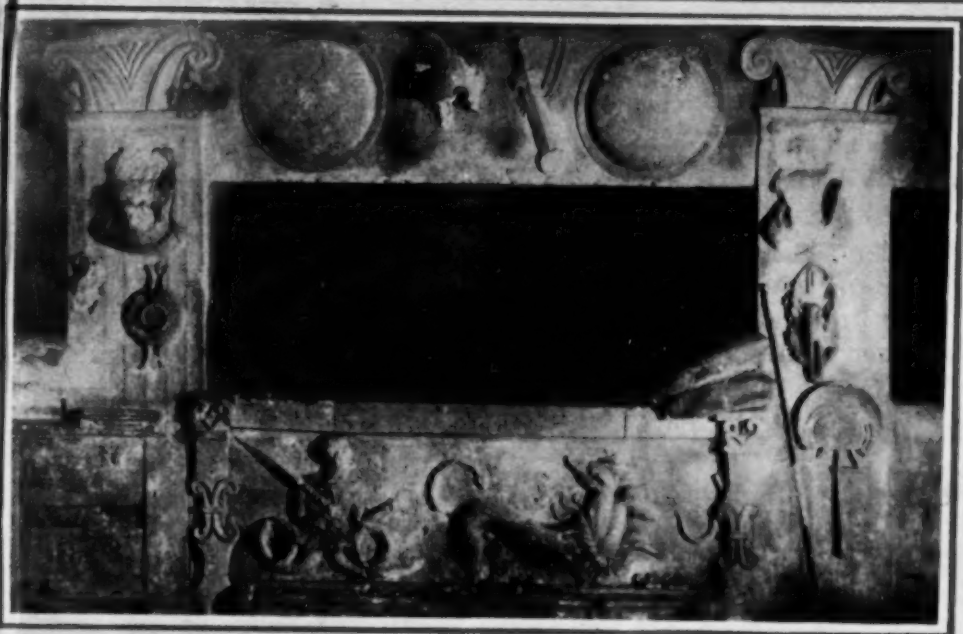
[Continued opposite.

1. HONEYCOMBED WITH NICHES, WHENCE ITS APPELLATION OF "IL COLOMBARIO": ONE OF THE REMARKABLE FEATURES OF THE CITY OF VEII, ONCE THE TROY OF ITALY AND ROME'S GREAT RIVAL.
2. SHOWING PANTHERS, ANIMALS SACRED TO BACCHUS, AS FIGURATIVE GUARDIANS OF THE DEAD: A MURAL PAINTING OF A FEAST TO THE SOUNDS OF MUSIC AND OF PANTHERS, IN AN ETRUSCAN TOMB.
3. SHOWING SCULPTURES, IN STONE, OF THE WEAPONS OF THE DEAD: THE BED OF DEATH IN AN ETRUSCAN TOMB.
4. FROM AN ETRUSCAN TOMB: A WOMAN'S HEAD WITH HAIR ORNAMENTS AND GOLDEN NECKLACE—A FRESCO.

[Continued.]

room for only a single sarcophagus. The niches are of various forms. Gell thinks it 'highly probable they are Etruscan, and not of Roman construction.' Lenoir seems to be of the same opinion, but to me they have much more of a Roman character. The most ancient Etruscan tombs of Veii are not of a niche form, but chambers with rock-hewn couches for bodies or sarcophagi, and containing furniture of a more archaic character than the niches. . . ." Veii is identified with Isola Farnese, eleven miles north-by-west of Rome. It was frequently at war with Rome, more particularly in support of the restoration of Tarquinius Superbus, at the time of the massacre of the Fabii (about 476 B.C.), in 438-434, and in 426.

T: ETRUSCAN ART—FROM THE TROY OF ITALY AND ELSEWHERE.



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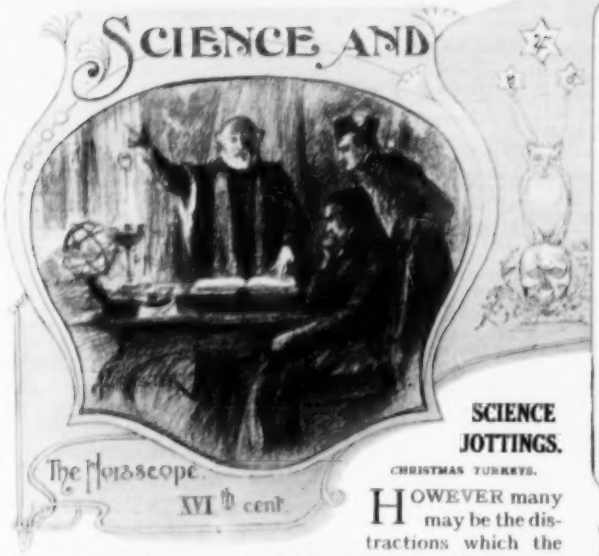
the length of the struggle she maintained, and by the romantic legends attending her overthrow, as by the intimate connection of her history with Rome's earliest and most spirit-stirring days. Such was her greatness—such her magnificence—that even, after her conquest, Veii disputed with the city of Romulus for metropolitan honours; and, but for the eloquence of Camillus, would have arisen as Roma Nova to be mistress of the world. Yet in the time of Augustus, we are told that the city was a desolation, and a century later its very site is said to have been forgotten. Though re-colonised under the Empire, it soon again fell into utter decay, and for ages Veii was blotted from the map of Italy. . . . From the Arx the line of the walls ran northward, as indicated by the cliffs. I passed a few excavations in the rocks, and the sites of two gates, and at length reached a wood below which, on the banks of the stream, is a piece of broken ground, which presents some curious traces of ancient times. It is a most picturesque spot, sunk in the bosom of the woods, and strewn with masses of grey rock, in wild confusion, full of sepulchral excavations, literally honeycombed with niches; whence its appellation of 'Il Colombario.' In one place the rock is hollowed into a chamber of unusually small size, with

[*Continued on the left below.*

5. ONCE FAR-FAMED: THE CREMERA, FORMED BY THE UNITING OF THE WATERS OF THE TWO STREAMS WHICH ENCIRCLED VEII.
6. FROM AN ETRUSCAN FRIEZE IN A TOMB AT THE ETRUSCAN CITY OF TARQUINII: HORSES OF THE DEAD.
7. FROM AN ETRUSCAN TOMB: FIGURES FROM THE MURAL PAINTING OF THE FEAST TO THE SOUNDS OF MUSIC (SEE NO. 8).
8. ONE OF THE FINEST-KNOWN ETRUSCAN TOMBS: ITS INTERIOR.
9. THE GROTTA CAMPANA, OF VEII: ITS EXTERIOR.

The Romans, under Camillus, took it in 396 B.C. Tarquinii, another famous city of the Etruscan League and the original residence of Tarquinius Priscus in Roman legend, is forty-five miles north-west of Rome, near the Mediterranean and the modern Corneto. In the Editor's introduction to the Everyman edition of this standard work, it is said: "Dennis's 'Cities and Cemeteries of Etruria' was the book that brought these 'old far-off things' into the notice of English readers. Since it was written a good deal has been added to our knowledge of the subject. But it still remains the best introduction to the Etruscan question for the general reader, and perhaps for the student too. Its freshness and interest are as strong to-day as ever."

SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY



The Horoscope. XVI th cent.

ONCE BELIEVED TO BE A CREATURE HALF-PLANT AND HALF-ANIMAL: AN IMAGINARY DRAWING OF A "BARBARY LAMB" IN AN OLD TRAVEL-BOOK.

The correspondent who supplied us with this photograph and with the one on the left-hand side at the foot of the page, writes: "In very old travel-books it is possible to see pictures of the so-called Barbary lamb, described as being a strange thing, half-plant, half-animal. More than anything else, it resembles a lamb lying with its back to the ground, its legs sticking up in the air. The story arose in this way: In parts of Northern Africa grows a fern with very hairy, creeping stems, and stalks rising up. An imaginative person seems to have fancied that the hair-covered stem of the plant resembled the body of a lamb, while the leaf stalks were taken for legs!" In the illustrations here given, the "lamb" has been turned legs to the ground.

Photograph by Bastin.

The Love Philter. XVII th cent.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

CHRISTMAS TURKEYS.

HOWEVER many may be the distractions which the advent of Christmas may bring, the items which must grace the festive board are not likely to be forgotten. And of these, turkey and plum-pudding will hold pride of place. Time was when the boar's head and the baron of beef held this, but even then the alien turkey was in high favour.

So far as history can inform us, this bird, a native of North America, must have captivated his captors at once. In this country it was courted with as much eagerness as are American dollars to-day. It is surmised that we have to thank Cabot for its introduction to England early in 1500. This is as may be, but the earliest documentary evidence of its existence in England is furnished by Cranmer, who, in a "constitution" dated 1541, refers to the "Turkey cocke" as one of the "greater fowles" of which an ecclesiastic was to have "but one in a dishe," which injunction may be interpreted as a pious ordinance against the lusts of the flesh, even "one in a dishe" being then evidently a luxury. During the next thirty years, however, its numbers must have been enormously increased, for in 1573 we find Tusser referring to the part it had begun to play in "Christmas husbandlie fare." And that part it has been successfully playing ever since. But those responsible for his introduction seem to have made a mistake—they should have brought his cousin of Honduras, for this bird is altogether a more handsome fellow. However, personal appearance must not be made too much of: our bird has this in his favour—he is by far the heavier.

Since the very thought of turkey always provokes such nice "Christmassy" feelings, it may seem a little untimely to suggest that the turkey is not the bird he once was. Some may find temporary satisfaction, however, in the reflection that our remote descendants may find him much worse. The information I am striving to break is this—the luscious white meat on his breast is growing less and less in every generation, though imperceptibly so; while, at the same time, the great, sinewy "drum-sticks" are growing larger. This is inevitable. For such breast-meat is formed by the great flight-muscles, and these can only hold their own by use, which his owners distinctly discourage. This is but natural, for while by fostering "stay-at-home" habits the size of the breast-muscles is lost, by encouraging the exercise of flight we should run a serious danger of losing the whole bird.

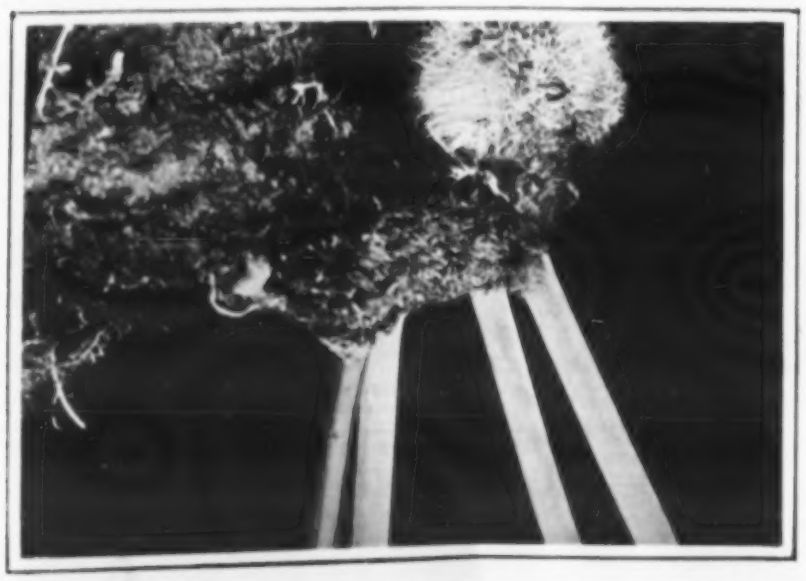
If there be any who doubt the truth of this contention, let them contemplate the dodo. Everybody knows that this long-defunct pigeon might have been in existence to-day if it had but retained the use of its wings. But it had the misfortune to live in a country where, for countless generations, flight was unnecessary, for food was abundant on the ground and could be had the year round without effort; while there were no enemies to harass them. And man did not discover their island fastnesses till they had lived so long in the lap of luxury that they had not only forgotten the art of flying, but had also lost the power to do so. With these poor birds the breast-muscles had absolutely vanished, and with them the great up-standing "keel" of the breast to which these muscles are attached. The moa and the great auk have shared a like fate, and for the same reason. The ostrich, the kiwi, and the cassowary have escaped destruction, but only by luck. The moa lost even his wings before he lost existence.

With these awful examples before us, how can we hope for a better fate for our beloved turkey? This much of consolation is left us, however—it will probably take another 50,000 years or so to deplete the turkey of his breast-meat, by which time our descendants may have developed horny jaws in place of teeth, when they may take a positive delight in chewing the thews and sinews! But we are always professing our concern for posterity. If, then, we would secure to them their Christmas dinner, now is the time for action. A society must be formed for the succour of posterity by the immediate foundation of a race of flying turkeys, which must be made to exercise in netted courts. Incidentally, we ourselves would benefit—but posterity comes first, of course.—W. P. PYCRAFT.

ONE OF THE MOST WONDERFUL PREHISTORIC BEASTS EVER KNOWN IN NORTH AMERICA: THE FIRST RESTORATION OF THE HEAD OF A TITANOTHERIUM—WITH THAT OF A SMALL ANCESTRAL MEMBER OF THE SPECIES BELOW IT.

The Titanotherium belongs to a genus of gigantic perissodactyl mammals from the Miocene of North America. The horns dominating the front of the skull were two feet long, and the animal, as a whole, was rhinoceros-like in shape, stood eight feet high at the shoulder, and was fifteen feet long. The head has been modelled in the New York Museum of Natural History after fossil remains dug up in the Bad Lands. The small head below the large head shows the evolution from the first small ancestral member of these animals (about the size of a Shetland pony) to the last type, of enormous bulk.

Photograph by Beasley.



ONCE THOUGHT TO BE HALF-PLANT AND HALF-ANIMAL: THE SO-CALLED "BARBARY LAMB," A FERN FROM NORTHERN AFRICA—"LEGS" DOWNWARD.

PLANT OR ANIMAL? THE SO-CALLED SLIME FUNGUS, A YELLOW GROWTH OFTEN FOUND ON ROTTING TIMBER—A PUZZLE TO MEN OF SCIENCE.

The first of these two illustrations should be compared with that at the top of the page, under which it is dealt with. The second illustration shows the so-called slime fungus, a yellow growth often found on rotting timber, and a puzzle to men of science. It is generally believed that it stands on the borderland between plants and animals. It feeds on toadstools and moves towards its prey just as would an animal. In its way of digesting its food it is also much like an animal. On the other hand, it is increased by spores, like a plant.—(*Photographs by Bastin.*)

A GREAT DIAMOND RUSH: SEEKING A NEW ELDORADO IN SOUTH AFRICA.

WELL NAMED! HOPE STREET IN KILLARNEY, THE SCENE OF THE NEW GREAT DIAMOND RUSH

(1)

UNDER the headings, "New Eldorado? Killarney Diamonds Worth Millions," the "Sunday Times" of Johannesburg has an article from which we take the following notes, published under the date November 16 last: "Seventy-one days ago a Dutchman named van Heerden was given a license to prospect for diamonds at Killarney. He probably grumbled at his loneliness. To-day there are countless hundreds scrambling and snarling over the 35,000 claims which a beneficent Government allowed to be thrown open. The story of this great rush to the new fields has provided a picturesque touch to the fascination of South African life. Even in hustling Johannesburg, the citizen has a thought for the wealth-seekers who have

[Continued on No. 2.

(2)

crawled, and are hourly crawling from all quarters across the country-side for the hoped-for Eldorado. There returned to the Rand on Friday a gentleman who . . . had spent a holiday with the 'Killarney Krush.' . . . This gentleman stated that last Tuesday an up-to-date hotel which had been 'rushed up' was nearing completion. Meanwhile men were sleeping in the half-finished rooms. . . . Within the last fortnight . . . over fifty 'stores' have sprouted up. Men who knew Kimberley stand and rub their eyes and think of 1870. . . . There is no post-office, and, therefore, no means of telegraphing or telephoning. Whisky fetches £2 a bottle, and, because of that, tea is the chief drink. . . . The majority of the diggers seem to be

[Continued on No. 3.

"LINED UP" READY FOR THE RUSH: DIGGERS AT THE READING OF THE PROCLAMATION AT KILLARNEY

WITH PEGS IN HAND: DIGGERS AT THE ROLL-CALL OF THOSE ENTITLED TO PEG OUT CLAIMS AT KILLARNEY

(3)

Dutchmen, and they 'know the game.' . . . These Dutchmen have their wives and children, and, as in the days of yore, they came in waggons, and they live in waggons. . . . There are about a dozen policemen, and—sad reflection—they make no bones about saying that they will soon want more comrades, as the Rand 'stiffs' are coming in. The policemen are the most dusty of the population. Hour after hour they pad round in six inches of fine dust, and they haven't much time for washing. . . . It was estimated on Tuesday that some 7000 souls were on the fields. The first rush was participated in by about 1200 diggers. Their wives and families would represent an additional 3250 persons, and natives number about 2000—a handy location supplying most of the black labour. An expert who has been all over the district has—according to the returned Johannesburger—estimated that

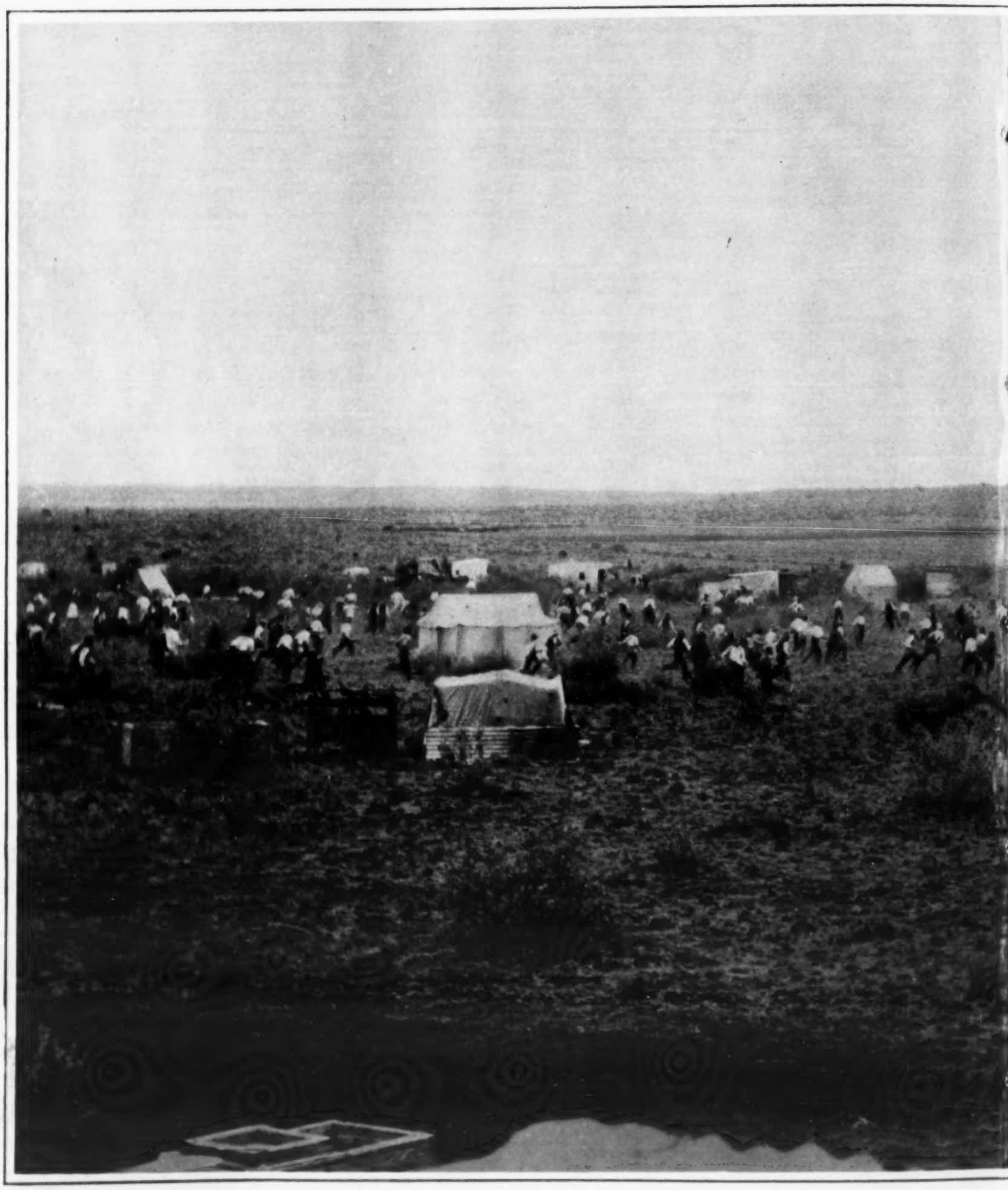
[Continued below.

Continued.]

the claims will average £400. This should mean a haul of somewhere near fifteen millions sterling. To date, little more than £3000 worth of stones are known to have been found, so the Koh-i-Noors must still be mixed up with the gravel! At the present rate of progress, from a population point of view, there will be many thousands of people at Killarney by Christmas. . . . Four years ago, Mr. Martin Lombard, the owner of Killarney, paid £4500 for the farm. The proclamation of an alluvial digging entitles the owner to half the license-monies, and, in addition, he receives rents for the stands allotted in the 'commercial reserves.' . . . Mr. Lombard is rapidly amassing a hefty fortune." With the actual rush, we deal under a double-page illustration of it in this issue.

"AND BY THE GRACE OF GOD THE SEAL . . . GOD SA

PHOTOGRAPH THE COPYRIGHT OF "THE



DASHING TO PEG-OUT CLAIMS AT KILLARNEY, THE NEW "ELDORADO" OF SOUTH AFRICA:

On another page will be found other illustrations dealing with the new "Eldorado" and giving details. To describe this particular photograph, we make the following quotation from the "Sunday Times" of Johannesburg: "The daily appearance of the Civil Commissioner and the Claim Inspector means more bustle. Early each morning these gentlemen are deposited out of a cloud of dust and a motor car, and they are soon the centre of all peggers-out. The first day of their arrival will live long in the memory of those who were there to watch the proceedings. The diggers—or, rather, they were then would-be diggers—were willing to ballot, but the law doesn't allow open gambling. And so the Commissioner cleared his throat, and climbed on to a waggon. Around him stood thousands of men, their nerves tensely strung, their hats flung back, their eyes sparkling with excitement, their horny fists waving the 'pegs.' Away from their feet stretched the 700 morgen of ground open for pegging, accommodation for between 30,000 and 35,000 claims. Of course, hardly anyone knew

SAVE THE KING!" A RUSH FOR DIAMOND CLAIMS.

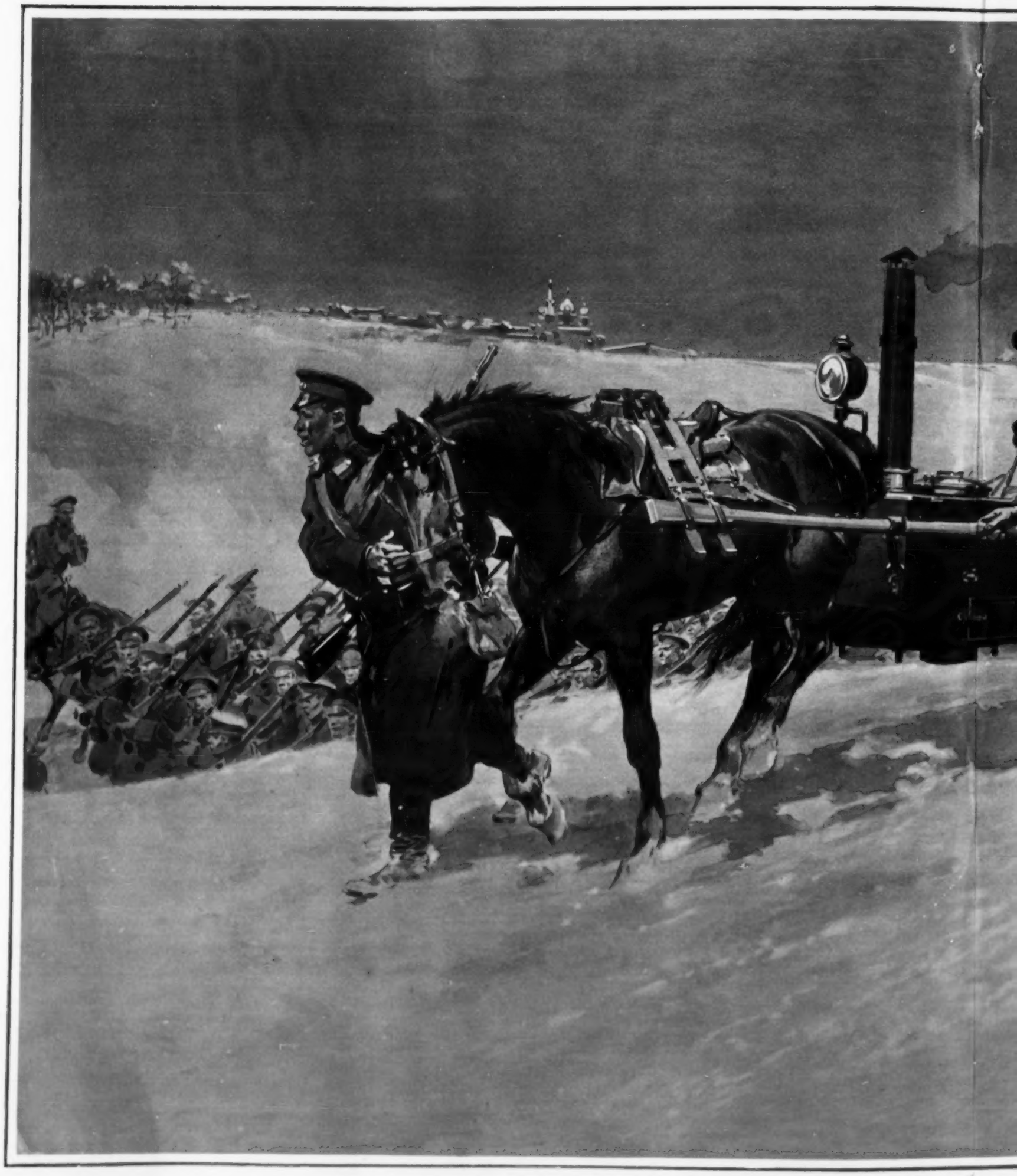
"The Illustrated London News."

THE FRANTIC RUSH OF DIAMOND-DIGGERS AFTER THE READING OF THE PROCLAMATION.

what it was that the Commissioner read out, but all keenly watched that gentleman's mouth, and, as they judged that the end was coming, a wave of humanity began to swerve outwards. The end at last—'And by the Grace of God the Seal. . . . God save the King!' Then the surging wave became a torrent. Away towards the river raced the people, and cheers, and even sobs, floated back to the half-dozen people who remained standing near the waggon, with mouths agape. The few disputes were soon settled, for few could go wrong (and some of the old hands had tape-measures) when it only meant pegging out a plot sixty feet long by thirty feet wide. An hour after the first pegging, a 33-carat stone was found. The value was £2 10s., and that price was paid by an interested Kimberley buyer who was on the spot. It was estimated . . . that some 7000 souls were on the fields. The first rush was participated in by about 1200 diggers. Their wives and families would represent an additional 3150 persons, and natives number about 2000."

"AN ARMY MARCHES ON ITS STOMACH": COOK

DRAWN BY FRÉDÉRIC

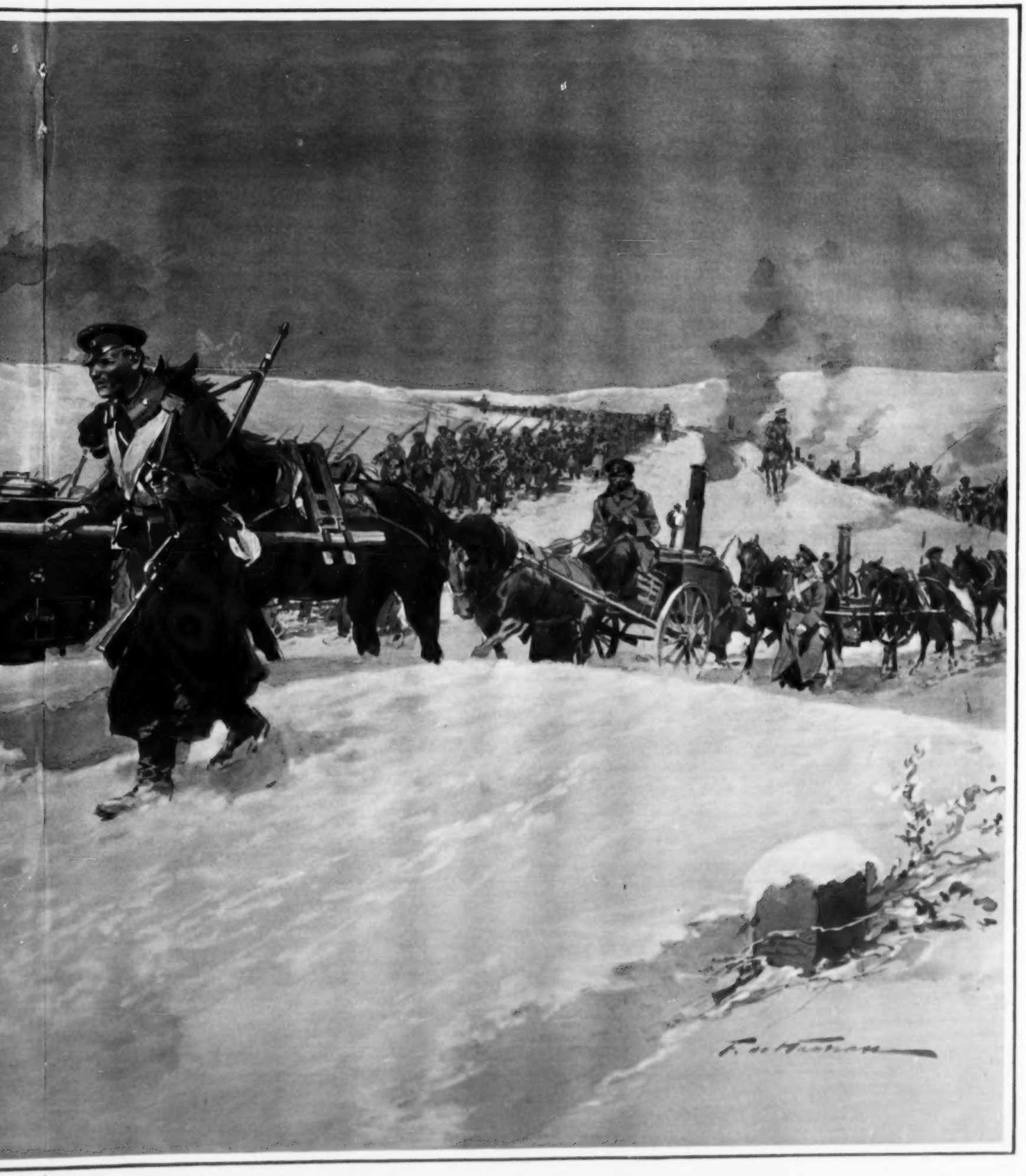


THE LATEST FORM OF FIELD-KITCHEN IN RUSSIA: AN ARMY AND I

This field-kitchen, the invention of the Russian cavalry captain Marinitsch, claims to be superior in various points to the average field-kitchen. To quote an official pamphlet: "All countries acknowledge the necessity of providing their armies with hot meals. . . . For this purpose the corps are supplied with field-kitchens. Each of these, intended for the use of a company, weighs about 2500 lb., including the food, and, theoretically, is drawn by two horses, though, in reality, three or four horses are usually wanted. The type of kitchen differs but little in the case of all the armies. . . . There is no possibility of using such a kitchen on mountainous, broken ground. That superfluous stops during the march may be avoided, the kitchen is often stored in some depôt at the rear of the army, where it may remain for months. . . . A kitchen only on wheels is not good because of its weight. . . . There is a transportable field-kitchen, but this, again, is not good because of its small size (sufficient for twenty-five men) and the number of horses and men required. . . . The field-kitchen invented by Captain Marinitsch is transportable on wheels or by pack-ponies

COOKING WHILE ADVANCING—A MOVING CUISINE.

BY FRÉDÉRIC DE HAENEN.

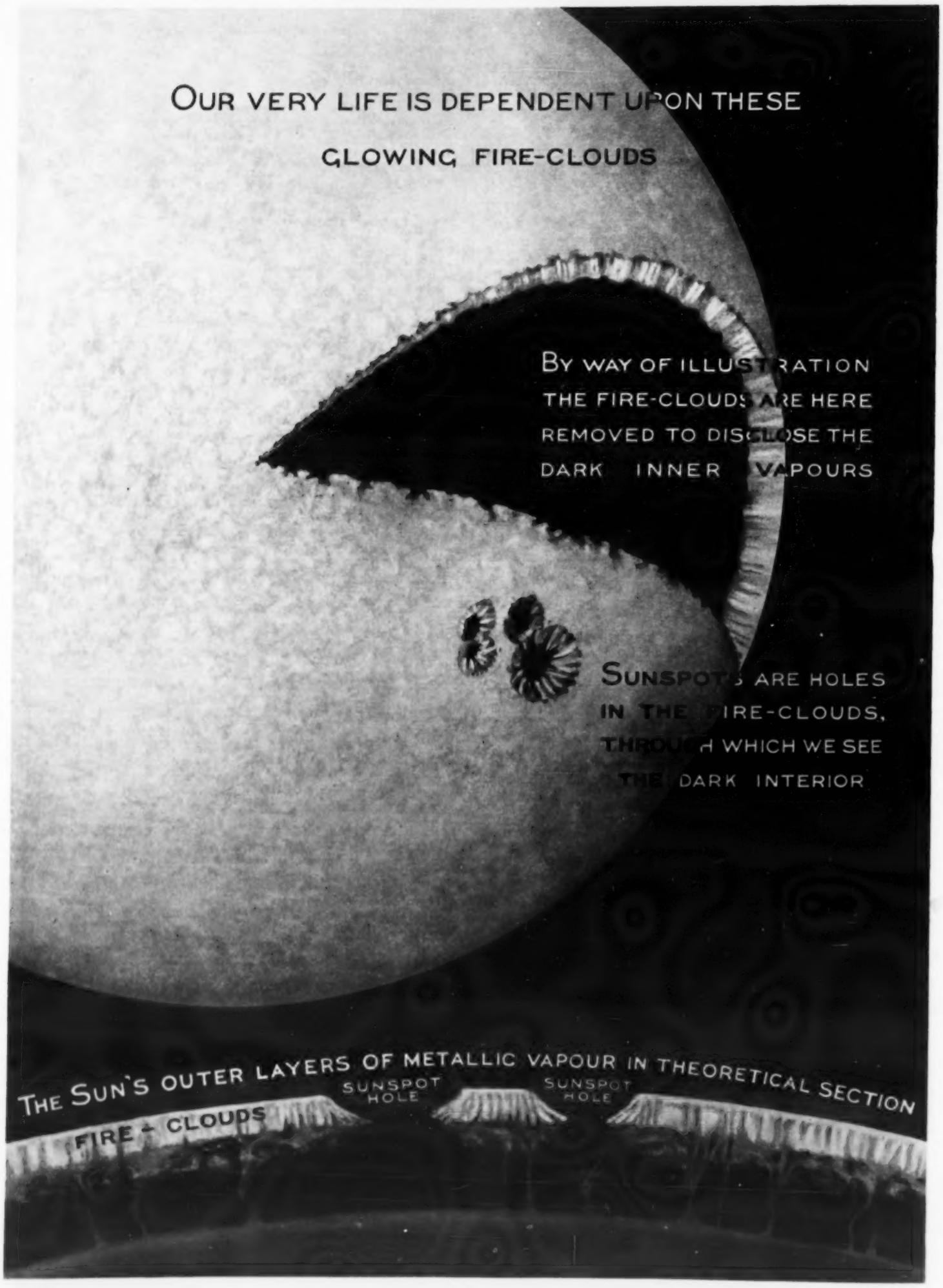


AND ITS SUPPLY OF EVER-READY HOT RATIONS AMID THE SNOWS.

or pack-mules. With its wheels, it weighs about 350 lb. Three horses serve each kitchen: one carries the cauldron, while the kettle and poles are carried by two others. Under other conditions the kitchen will be carried by two horses in the manner shown in the drawing, while the third horse carries the wheels. The device can also be carried with ease in other ways, according to necessity. Each cauldron holds 148 quarts, but cauldrons may be made large enough to take 270 quarts. In the case of this larger cauldron, the kitchen is usually carried by two horses as shown, and weighs, without food, but with wheels, about 480 lb. The cauldron can be heated with any fuel at hand, is adjusted in from seven to eight minutes, is very strong, and has very simple mechanism. Amongst its virtues are the facts that it is easily transported in mountainous districts, over woody ground, and across the water; cooking is possible while the kitchen is moving, either on its wheels or carried by horses; it takes but little room when troops are bivouacked; no special pack-saddles are required; it can be used by troops of all kinds.

WONDERS OF THE HEAVENS: II.—THAT INCANDESCENT LAMP, THE SUN.

DRAWN BY SCRIVEN BOLTON, F.R.A.S.



SHOWING THE OUTER SHELL OF DAZZLING WHITE FIRE-CLOUDS UPON WHICH OUR LIFE DEPENDS: THE EXTERIOR OF THE SUN AND ITS DARK INTERIOR OF METALLIC VAPOUR-CLOUDS.

Describing these drawings, Mr. Scriven Bolton writes: "The Sun is our constant benefactor. His radiant energies, supporting, as they do, all forms of life on the Earth, originate from an outer shell of fire-clouds. Indeed, were this brilliant shell removed, through some sudden change in the Sun's physical constitution, darkness would reign over the Earth, and life-activity would speedily come to an end, from the very fact that immediately within this thin shell the metallic vapour-clouds are comparatively black, as illustrated above. To what depth this dark inner layer extends we have no means of ascertaining, although there are reasons for supposing that not dissimilar conditions obtain to the Sun's actual core. It is remarkable, therefore, that the dazzling splendour of our luminary

(Continued opposite.

WONDERS OF THE HEAVENS: II.—AN OPENING IN THE FIRE-CLOUDS.

DRAWN BY SCRIVEN BOLTON, F.R.A.S.

ONE OF THOSE OPENINGS IN THAT GREAT SHELL OF LIGHT, THE SUN, THROUGH WHICH WE SEE THE DARK METALLIC VAPOUR-CLOUDS OF OUR CHIEF LUMINARY: A TYPICAL SUN-SPOT—HIGHLY MAGNIFIED.

(Continued.)
is attributable to a mere covering of white-hot fire-clouds, which possess in themselves a temperature estimated at 17,000 deg. Fahr. The majority of Sun-spots are nothing more than great openings, or holes, in this shell of light, and through them we survey the Sun's inner darkness. Just as carbon is employed as the agent for producing the artificial light of the incandescent lamp, so in the brilliant solar shell exactly the same element is found as the agent of the Sun's light and heat-giving power. One of the principal substances in the material universe, carbon is also associated with earthly life in every phase." It was reported the other day, from San José, California, that a Sun-spot, with an estimated area of 409,936,700 square miles, had been discovered by Father Jerome Ricard, of Santa Clara College.

Literature

A GAME PROBABLY BROUGHT TO RUSSIA FROM BAGHDAD BEFORE 1150: RUSSIAN CHESSMEN

FROM THE PIZZI COLLECTION

"Neither the Russian name for chess, nor the pieces . . . show any trace of European origin . . . Chess could have reached Russia by the trade route from the mouth of the Volga to Baghdad . . . The game was well enough known by 1150 to have a native name."

From "A History of Chess."

A History of Chess. It was in the columns of *The Illustrated London News* that, nearly sixty years ago, the late Professor Duncan Forbes propounded his theory of the origin of chess, which, in 1860, he reprinted in book form. For many years this history held the field as a classic of the game, but his conclusions are now unacceptable to students of Sanskrit literature. Until the work under review appeared, however, criticism was mainly of German origin, and Van der Linde alone handled the subject with the necessary fullness of knowledge and philosophic acumen. Quite recently, in the "German Handbook," Herr John Kohtz has propounded other views, more remarkable for their Teutonic subjectiveness than their historical accuracy.

With the intention of putting English readers in possession of the latest information, Mr. H. J. R. Murray projected the book now before us ("A History of Chess," by H. J. R. Murray. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press); and let us say at once that he has given to the world its great standard authority on the history of the royal game. His qualifications for the task have been a singular combination of gifts and opportunity. To brilliancy of scholarship he has added the patience of the scientific investigator, and to enthusiasm for his subject the controlling influence of the highest culture. His wide command of languages, his access to all sources of information as well as to original documents, and the powerful auxiliaries he called to his aid have conspired to make his book surely one of the most remarkable ever issued by the famous Clarendon Press. Any expectation that, with all this collected wisdom, he has solved the enigma of the origin of chess will, however, be disappointed. He can take us to the first recorded trace of it in literature, but beyond that there still is an impenetrable veil.

Did chess spring suddenly into existence as the fruit of an ingenious Aryan brain, or was it slowly evolved from lowlier varieties of amusement? Did it begin as a war game or as a mystery game; was its earliest form four-handed, or was that a later modification? On these points Mr. Murray has compiled every available scrap of evidence, yet expresses his conclusions so modestly that one is not conscious of any glaring presumption in forming a different opinion. To ourselves the outstanding fact is the prior existence of the board of sixty-four squares to this day bearing in India the marks of a much earlier use than for chess. For whatever purpose this existed, whether for a racing game with dice—how many backgammon players know the venerable antiquity of their pastime?—or for any other, matters little: the dominant fact is that the board was already there, in widespread service, and it was not first employed for chess.

Now, if chess owes its origin solely to some one inventive mind, the question arises why was he contented with the humble and commonplace *Ashtāpada*? Why did he not invent a special field for his military operations, making it correspond just as his various pieces corresponded to the parts of an army, with the natural difficulties and obstacles of a campaign, rivers to cross, passes to traverse, fortresses to storm? A game so courtly and aristocratic, so different from anything previously known, would, surely, condescend to borrow nothing from the vulgar crowd. It seems to us at least easier to believe that, for whatever object the board was originally designed, other games became adapted to it, of a type that ultimately developed into chess, possibly with the aid, not of one, but of many inventors. This line of consideration also helps to reconcile the opposing views of chess as a mystery game or as a game of war. In our earliest acquaintance with it, as Mr. Murray conclusively proves, it is the latter. But, if the game was developed on a board of sixty-four squares, there is no reason why some primitive form of it should not have had magical associations, and thus become endowed with the element of mystery.

Of course, this is largely conjectural; but Mr. Stewart Culin has produced some evidence of intermediate varieties, and when we remember that the earliest Sanskrit literature is a religious one, the absence of any references there is not necessarily a fatal objection. There is, moreover, one extract from "Dialogues of the Buddha," which the best authority dates the fifth century B.C. which not only speaks of games on boards, but mentions them as being played blindfold. The translation is accepted with reserve, but the list of games given is so fully comprehensive . . . that there is no *prima facie* evidence for discarding it. We have no space to follow further this fascinating book, which traces the story of chess through all time, in all countries. It is one which reflects the highest credit on British scholarship, and its pre-eminence must remain unchallenged for many a long day to come.

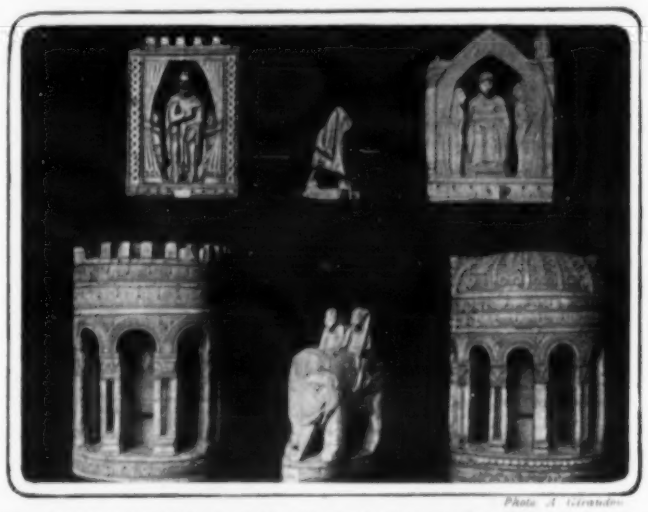
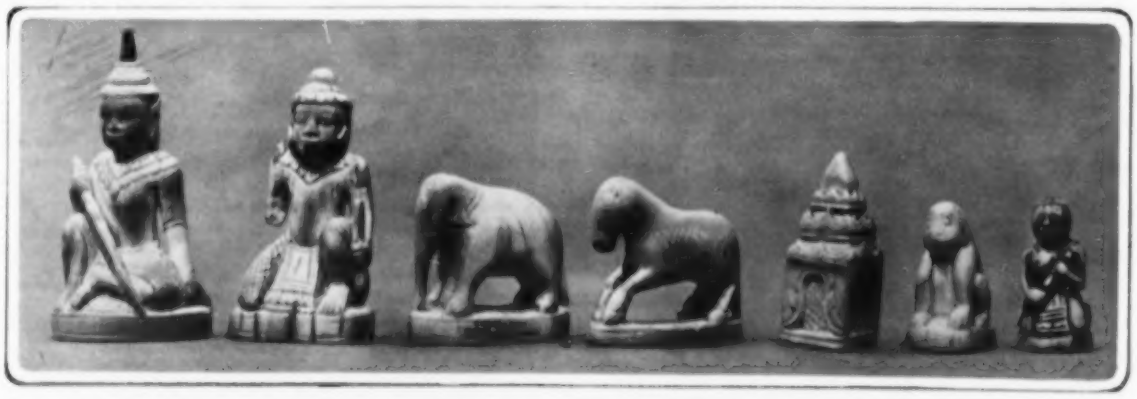


Photo. A. Giraudon.

NOW DATED NOT EARLIER THAN THE TWELFTH CENTURY: THE SO-CALLED CHARLEMAGNE CHESSMEN, IN THE BIBLIOTHEQUE NATIONALE, PARIS

"Prior to the Revolution these chessmen were preserved in the Abbey of St. Denys. . . . popular tradition [says] . . . presented to the Abbey by Charlemagne. Modern expert opinion, however, considers them to be of French workmanship of the twelfth century at earliest." In the top row are King, Pawn, Queen; below, King (back view), Aufin, and King (back view). *(From "A History of Chess," by H. J. R. Murray.)*



ASSOCIATED WITH THE LEGEND OF RAMA AND THE MONKEYS IN THE "RAMAYANA": BURMESE CHESSMEN

FROM AN IVORY SET IN THE PITT-RIVERS COLLECTION, OXFORD.

"Burmese chessmen are always actual figures, though the carving of them is very rude and tends to become conventional. They are nearly always made of wood and stained red and black. The red Pawns are carved as men, the black as monkeys, in reference to the battle in the *Ramayana* between Rama and the monkeys. Ivory sets are very rare . . . They are coloured white and red."—*(From "A History of Chess," by H. J. R. Murray (Clarendon Press).)*

PIECES WHOSE FORM IS MODIFIED BY RELIGIOUS CONSIDERATIONS: CHESSMEN FROM SELANGOR, IN THE MALAY PENINSULA.

FROM THE SKEAT COLLECTION IN THE MUSEUM OF ARCHÆOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY, CAMBRIDGE.

"The chessmen in use on the mainland are generally clumsily carved from soft wood, with no distinction of colour, the one side being only distinguished from the other by a dash of lime or paint. . . . Pawns are often made afresh on each occasion of play. . . . Since the Malays of the Peninsula are Sunnite Muhammadans of the Shafi'ite school, the use of carved pieces, images of the actual forms represented, is forbidden by their religion."

From "A History of Chess," by H. J. R. Murray. The Illustrations on this Page are Reproduced by Courtesy of the Publishers, the Clarendon Press, Oxford.

OF THE HEROIC HOUSE OF ORANGE: A QUEEN AND HER DAUGHTER.

Photograph by Deutmann.

REJOICING IN HOLLAND'S RELEASE FROM THE SWAY OF NAPOLEONIC FRANCE: QUEEN WILHELMINA—WITH PRINCESS JULIANA.

In a leader of a few days ago the "Times" said: "'Holland is French; she is French for ever; no effort that man can make can take her from France.' With the crushing blow of Leipzig still fresh, so wrote Napoleon to his mother. Holland is *not* French; she is under the control of no foreign Power. She is what, for years before the Great War, England wished and strove that she should be—an independent kingdom under the rule of the heroic House of Orange. The rejoicings in which Queen Wilhelmina and her loyal subjects have just been celebrating the realisation of that wish, in the downfall of the Napoleonic despotism a hundred years ago, must command the sympathy of the lovers of European freedom, of national right, and of ordered liberty, throughout the world. To Englishmen, above all others, they must . . appeal with special force because of our old and close relations." The Queen of the Netherlands was born at the Hague on August 31, 1880, daughter of King William III., and succeeded her father in 1890, remaining under her mother's guardianship until August 31, 1898. In 1901, she married Henry, Duke of Mecklenburg, who was naturalised a Dutchman on January 23 of the same year. Her Majesty has one child, the Princess Juliana, who was born at the Hague on April 30, 1909.

THE WORK OF GREAT ETCHERS: ANDREW F. AFFLECK.

From the Etching by Andrew F. Affleck; Reproduced by Permission of Messrs. James Connell and Sons, Old Bond Street.

SUPERB DETAIL OF A BUILDING FOUNDED, IN 1504, BY THE GREAT CARDINAL MENDOZA, AND COMPLETED BY QUEEN ISABELLA: "DOORWAY OF SANTA CRUZ, TOLEDO."

The fine building of Santa Cruz, which is set within large iron railings and great iron gates, was designed originally to be a hospital for foundlings. In course of time, it became a seminary for boys and girls; and, a great deal later, a college for military students.

BUCHANAN'S
SCOTCH WHISKIES

Scrooge and the Second of the three Spirits (A Christmas Carol)

"I am the Ghost of Christmas Present," said the Spirit. "Look upon me."

A Seasonable Christmas Gift!—James Buchanan & Co., Ltd., beg to draw attention to the undermentioned high-class Whiskies, which they are now packing in neat and attractive cases, specially suitable for Christmas Presents. These cases are obtainable in the ordinary way through Wine and Spirit Merchants.

	12-bottle c/s.	6-bottle c/s.	3-bottle c/s.
"RED SEAL"	48s. 0d.	24s. 0d.	12s. 0d.
"BLACK & WHITE" ..	54s. 0d.	27s. 0d.	13s. 6d.
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N.B.—The stocks of Whisky held by James Buchanan & Co., Ltd., and their subsidiary Companies are the largest in Scotland, and they are thereby enabled to guarantee the continued excellence of their brands.

JAMES BUCHANAN & CO., LTD., Scotch Whisky Distillers, 26, HOLBORN, LONDON.

ART NOTES.

THE committee that has taken to itself the task of considering "the possible lines on which a Ministry of the Fine Arts might be advantageously formed" does not fill one with confidence. It pledges itself to do its best to carry through any scheme that seems satisfactory to it. But without the scheme, and with a somewhat lame body of schemers, there appears to be no reason why the Government should be impressed. The committee, for the most part, is Academical. Dr. David Murray, in the chair, was supported by five R.A.s, and with Mr. Guy Dawber, F.R.I.B.A., were three other Fellows of the same institution. Are the official bodies, then, the first to feel the need of a Ministerial bolstering of the arts?

It is difficult to see how a Minister would improve the desperate case of the arts—of the Arts, that is, where they are affected by, or affect, the Administration. It is the suspension of all over-seeing, rather than by the completion of the machinery that has failed at South Kensington, failed at Burlington House, and failed wherever Boards and Offices and Presidents have been busy, that offers some sort of hope. The fruits of officialdom in the Fine Arts are abundantly unsatisfactory, and the nearer you draw to Westminster the further do you stray from any authoritative realisation of architectural style, or even of the economical fitness that should mark a Government building.

Does the Royal Academy, with its perfect organisation, and with a President who is already, in little, a Minister of Painting, inspire confidence in the institutional fostering of British painting? Do the Academy Schools, and their achievement, persuade us that the elect teacher and the prize-winning student are of more account than the rejected painter and the unsuccessful pupil? If we are to have a Minister of Fine Arts, we cannot hope that he will be a good rebel: it is far more likely that he will combine all the qualities of all the Institutes and all the Academies. We already seem to read after his name a string of initials—R.A.F.R.I.B.A.

Even more dismal than the prospect of a Minister approved at Burlington House is the thought of one emerging from the enlightened gloom, or gloomy enlightenment, of the Board of Education. When we remember for how many years the South Kensington tradition has been spread, through the Board, over the length and breadth of England, we are naturally aghast at the notion of a further strengthening of the hand of authority in the matter of art education. For generations the youth of this country has been crammed with an utterly absurd and useless learning in "still-life" and "the antique"; and just as Mr. McKenna must necessarily, in the support of law and order, accept the grinding machinery of police and prison, a Minister of Fine Arts will necessarily find himself accepting the only machinery possible for the art schools—a machinery that manufactures teachers rather than artists, and fastens upon the State a vast system of salaries and examinations.

A Minister of Fine Arts would attend to the nation's monuments; and these, as one may see at the street-corners, are never so bad as when they have been brought into being by the voter or his representatives. Our Kings and Queens and Premiers make the town ridiculous, and are themselves ridiculous—in effigy. Even the Royal Borough of Kensington, which may be taken as an area in which the official's voice is loud and potent, could do no right when it came to devising a monument to Victoria. The erection in the High Street has lost, with the passing of its first freshness, the look of a chocolate-stick tied in the middle with a ribbon, but it has never shaken off the awkwardness of its station in the middle of the street. The report of the practical engineer to the Borough now advises its removal!

E. M.

THE KING'S DAUGHTER IN THE HUNTING-FIELD: PRINCESS MARY AT THE FIRST MEET OF THE WEST NORFOLK PACK HELD AT SANDRINGHAM FOR TWENTY YEARS.

Princess Mary rode a few days ago with the West Norfolk Foxhounds when they met at Sandringham for the first time for twenty years. She was attended by General Brocklehurst, and at the finish of the first run, in which she was well to the fore, she was presented with the brush by the Master, Colonel C. D. Seymour. Her aunt, the Queen of Norway, with the King of Norway and little Prince Olav, were present at the meet. The West Norfolk Hunt dates from 1534.

Photograph by Newspaper Illustrations.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S NEWLY MARRIED DAUGHTER ON HER HONEYMOON IN ENGLAND: MR. AND MRS. F. B. SAYRE AT CHRIST'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Sayre, son-in-law and daughter of the President of the United States, are spending their honeymoon, or part of it, in this country. The other day they visited Cambridge, and in our photograph they are seen going round Christ's College (where Milton studied), with Mr. Carver, of Trinity.—[*Photopress.*]

When father got the hand-painted slippers, what he said was—

not intended for the ears of the well-meaning donor.

Father has been hoping that someone would have the "gumption" to send him an Onoto pen, so as to make easier the task of putting into diplomatic language his letters of "thanks" to those who "remembered" him at Christmas.

Have you ten friends or relatives for whom you want to select a worthy gift—a delightful gift—yet a gift of lifelong usefulness?

Get ten Onotos!

To fill an Onoto one simply withdraws the "head," dips the nib into the ink, presses back the "head," and the Onoto is filled. No need of a filler. And no fear of leakage after the Onoto is filled. A simple turn of the "head" renders the Onoto a sealed tube. Even if carried upside down in the pocket, an Onoto will never leak a drop.

That's why Father said:—

Why didn't they send me an

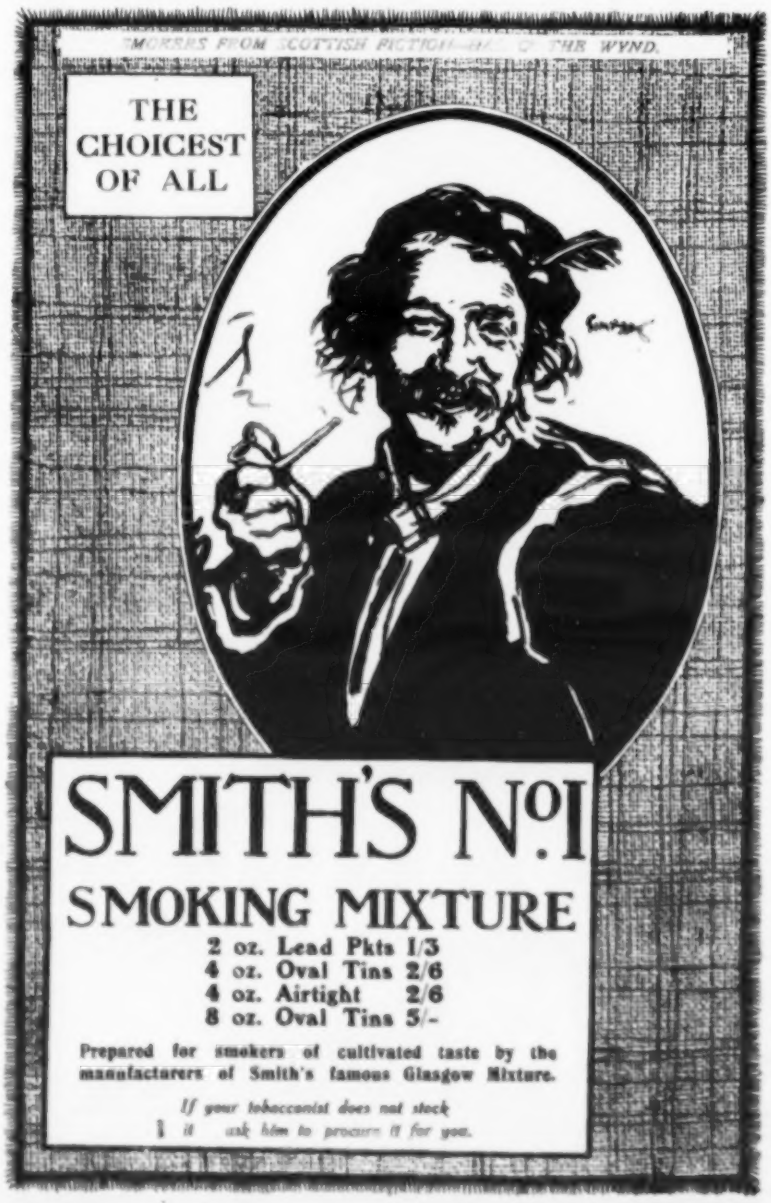
Onoto

The self-filling safety fountain pen.

GUARANTEE.—It's the makers' and patentees of the Onoto Self-Filling Pen—undertake to put right—at any time—free of charge any defect or fault in any Onoto Pen, without regard to the age of the pen, or from whom it was purchased.
—THOMAS DE LA RUE & CO., Ltd.

When you buy an Onoto the packing and labelling will be done for you. All you have to do is—go to the shop, give the assistant the address, and tell him to use it in the morning. The Onoto is designed with a nib to suit every style of handwriting, and if the nib selected is unsuitable it will be exchanged.

Price 10/6, and in a variety of more elaborate styles for presentation purposes, on sale from all Stationers, Jewellers and Stores. Booklet about the Onoto Pen free on application to THOMAS DE LA RUE & CO., LTD., 182, Bunhill Row, E.C.



SOME CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

P 149
Pendant, Aquamarine, with Whole Pearls.
£3 3 0

P 133
Pendant for Photograph, Enamel, with Whole Pearls.
£2 2 6

P846—Platinum and Gold, with Aquamarines and Pearls . . . £8 0 0

P851—Fine Gold . £4 0 0

P533—Ring, Sapphire and Diamonds £4 12 6

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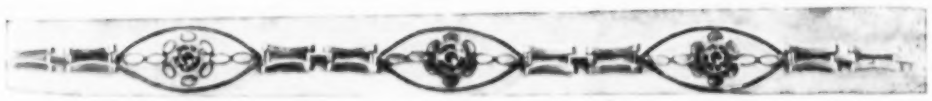

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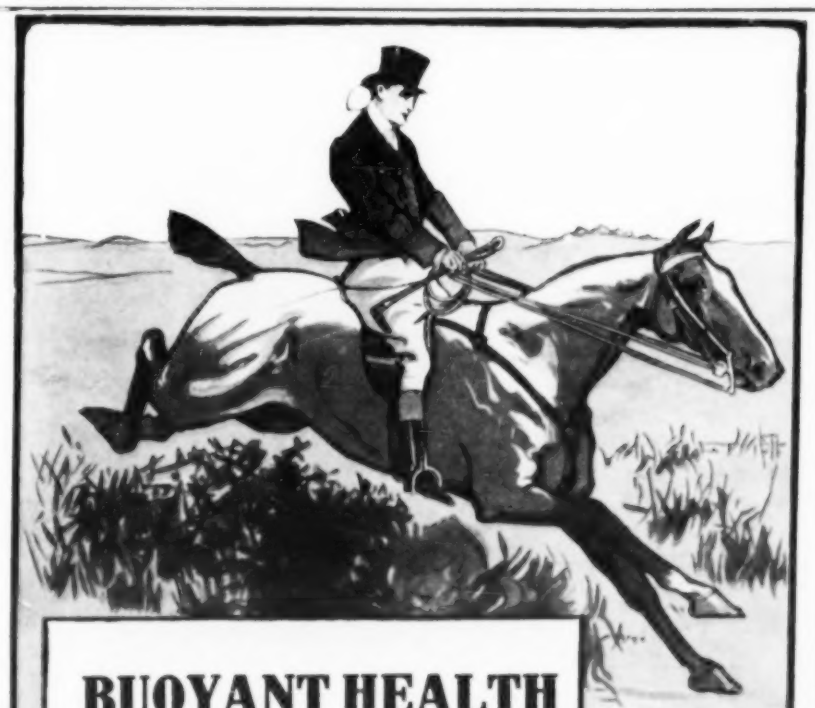

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LADIES' PAGE.

"HOW many pretty women there are!" was one of the ideas aroused by the recent wonderful "Picture Ball." Then one reflected that it was to a certain extent the varied but usually charming dress that was responsible for this admiration, and then that our fashions of the moment are really far from favourable to true womanly beauty. The high head-gear, narrowing above the head and almost hiding the hair—the loose, "slommicking" upper portion and dragged-in lower part of the gowns; in evening-dress, the short "lamp-shade" wired tunic, or the turned-under full and puffy tunic, or the pleated "ballet-dancer" tunic, each kind cutting the line of the figure below the waist with an unnatural excrescence of purposeless draperies—all is far less artistic than the costume of even a year or two ago, and certainly does not compare favourably with that of most of the periods represented in the "Pictures" dressed up to so perfectly.

The gowns bearing those new inartistically protruding lines are, of course, those in the first flight of present fashion—those that come daily just now from Paris as models, and that are so far seen here only in certain circles of advanced dressing. The average Englishwoman is still wearing what was the very latest mode in Paris a year ago, as is our custom, and we shall not be offered till next season those puffy hip or knee frills, or those turned-under pleatings of material, nor even, to any considerable extent, those wired, outstanding "lamp-shade" or those fully-pleated "ballet-dancer" tunics, placed always over a narrow under-dress, so clinging around the ankles that it has to be deeply slit and draped away to allow of dancing or any free movement.

I mentioned a good time ago that the tendency was to be to substitute for the excessively held-down "straight-fronts" of recent fashion a distinct though as yet slight protuberance of the figure, almost matronly, after the Mediæval style. The new fashions lend themselves to this idea. A sash a little higher at the front than at the back, a puffy projecting tunic cutting the lines of the figure above the knees and falling lower behind than in front—its projection emphasised, moreover, by a full trimming round the edge, fur, or tulle frills, or flouncing of mousseline-de-soie—such devices increase the obviousness of the reaction from straight-fronted-ness. What circumlocution am I reduced to! Here is my Paris dressmaker equally modest: on her new circular, she informs all whom it may concern that her very latest leash for the female figure is *un corset rejetant le corps en avant*. That is it; and very ugly it seems to me! But there still is one advantage—namely, that there is no compression of the waist at all; breathing and digestion are not interfered with, though there be a contortion of the natural form more curious than pretty.

A SENSIBLE DRESS FOR WINTER SPORTS.

A loose Russian coat and short skirt in tweed, with big white bone buttons; ermine collar and cuffs, and toque to match.

M. Léon Bakst has remarked that the period in which the dress of women was the most artistic and at the same time the most easy and hygienic was doubtless in ancient Greece, and that this was also the period when men and women were dressed most alike. This is quite true, and very reasonable, since men assume their every-day costume (as distinct from their "full-dress" vanities) mainly with a view to comfort and convenience, and so changes that are made expressly for and by women are necessarily departures from the standard of simplicity and ease. It is rather melancholy to see, however, how graceful and sensible the dress of women has been sometimes, and then how it has fallen away in both respects. It is plain that, while Gainsborough, Reynolds, Romney and Lawrence, no doubt did much for their sitters, the easy and happily-draped dresses in which their sitters appeared must also have a great deal to do with the abounding and lasting charm of those eighteenth-century masters' paintings of fair women.

Black tulle is a great favourite in the costumes of the hour. In evening frocks it often makes wide frilling on the edges of the tunic, or the deep waist-belt, or even the entire tunic; on afternoon gowns it is worn in the shape of bows fastening the fichu or nestling at the edge of the small opening below the pit of the throat; in some designs, it is placed all round the neck, cut to the pit of the throat, as a sort of berthe. The tulle employed is generally of a rather coarse mesh, more like a heavy muslin. Chiffons and Ninons also play a large part in all smart frocks, for the use of furs is so obligatory on the well-dressed woman that she does not require heavy costumes; on the contrary, a light-weight gown is most practical and useful, and even when a firm and warm satin or mixed fabric forms the skirt, the corsage is generally one of the flimsy and graceful lighter fabrics just named. The colour of the tulle or Ninon on the corsage is also usually different from that of the skirt, though strictly in harmony—no patchy effect is given, but a gradation of tone. A small quantity of the most vivid of brocades is permitted, in the shape of a belt, or edging of the tunic, or a shaped piece let in on the corsage, or a waist-belt with long ends; but the tone, though it be a contrast, is still a harmony.

Among the familiar features of Christmas good cheer an indispensable item is a good supply of crackers, and unsurpassed in their kind are, of course, the famous productions of Tom Smith. This year, as always, they are to be had in bewildering variety, and at all kinds of prices, ranging from sixpence to over two pounds per box. They are made to suit every taste, and this year there are, as usual, a number of charming novelties among them. To mention but a few, the Rajah's Jewel-Box, the Costume, Pantomime, Curio, Lucky Charm, Picture Palace, "Tax Your Memory," High Art, and Animated Insects and Reptiles crackers are sure to be popular. In addition, Messrs. Tom Smith supply all sorts of table novelties, children's stockings, and boxes of confectionery. FILOMENA.

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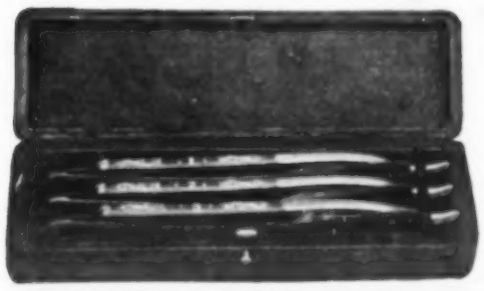

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MUSIC.

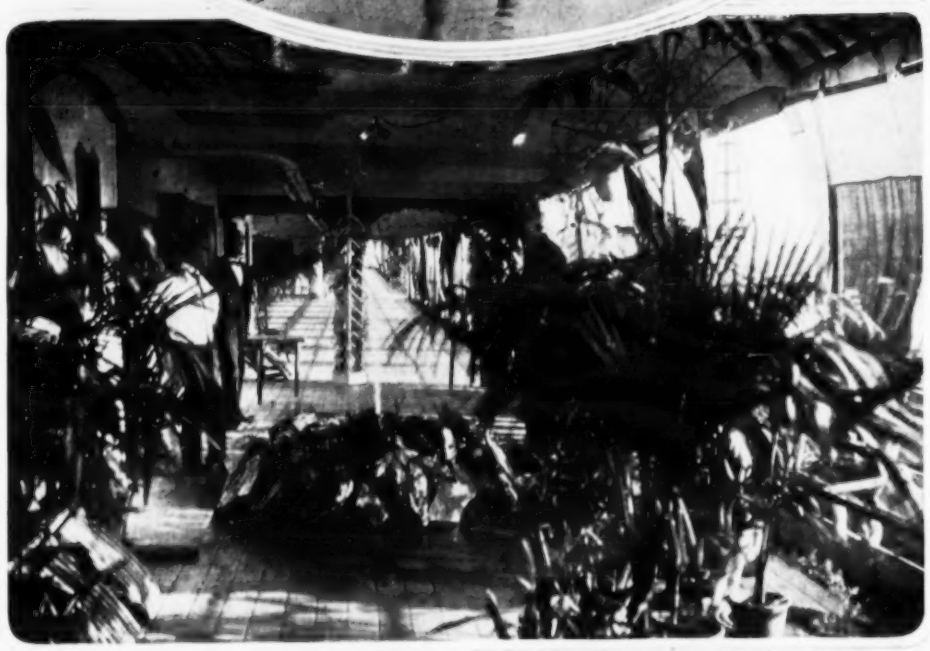
THE London Symphony Orchestra has finished its work for the year, and will not give another Symphony concert at the Queen's Hall until Jan. 26, 1914, when M. Mlynarski will conduct. Herr Steinbach, who has had charge of the four concerts given hitherto, has been uniformly successful, and though when he came back to London his reputation was founded chiefly upon his interpretation of Brahms, he has shown since then a perfect understanding of and complete sympathy with the work of Beethoven, Bach, and other classical masters. He was, perhaps, at his best last week with the "Eroica" Symphony; and his reading of the "Siegfried" Idyll showed not only an intimate acquaintance with the score, but proved that Herr Steinbach can avoid excess of sentiment at times when many conductors would feel they had a right to surrender to it. Mark Hambourg was the soloist, and played the Tchaikovski Concerto with a fine disregard for everything but the solo part. He seemed to think the orchestra would, if not suppressed, stand between him and his own interpretation of the music, and one would have given more, perhaps, than the occasion was worth to know what the conductor thought of his soloist's *rubato*. Needless to say, Mr. Hambourg played brilliantly, although his brilliance was sometimes achieved at the expense of the music, to say nothing of the piano. Indeed, one may suggest that if we had a Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Pianos, Mr. Hambourg would have left the platform under arrest. As it was, the audience was delighted, called him back again and again, gave him what looked to be at one hurried glance a Medallion set in a Lyre, and finally persuaded him back to the piano, where he played some Chopin in fashion that showed he has more moods than one.

It was curious to hear in the Queen's Hall, some eighteen hours later, another pianist, Herr Schelling, whose methods are so entirely different from those of Mark Hambourg that a little effort was required to realise that both musicians depend upon the same instrument for their appeal. Hambourg approaches the piano with the iron hand; Schelling uses the velvet glove. Each has mastered the technique of his art; but whereas the former is at his best when playing florid passages of great difficulty, the latter is quite ill-suited by music of this kind, and is well advised to leave it alone. The Liszt Polonaise might have been left out. On the other hand, Herr Schelling can sound the very depths of music, and delight an audience that is prepared to dispense with thrills and sensation. We have always taken occasion to point out that Herr Schelling is one of the great pianists of our day, and his recent recital at Queen's Hall justifies that view. Nobody who can hear a Schelling recital should fail to do so.

Dr. Richard Strauss has written a ballet for Nijinsky to the libretto of Herr Hofmannsthal, and it is believed that the new work will obtain its first production in London. In view of the operas with which composer and librettist have been associated, it is safe to look for something sensational, perhaps gruesome; but, after "Le Sacre du Printemps," there is no reason to anticipate anything that establishes a record in point of novelty.

On Monday night next the Royal Choral Society will devote an evening at the Albert Hall to carols and other Christmas music. Popular prices will be charged, and the soloists include Miss Ruth Vincent, Mr. Julien Henry, and Mr. Ben Davies.

Mr. George Schapiro, Director of the Schapiro Symphony Orchestra—said to be the first orchestra to include women in its ranks—gave a Symphony concert at the Queen's Hall last week.



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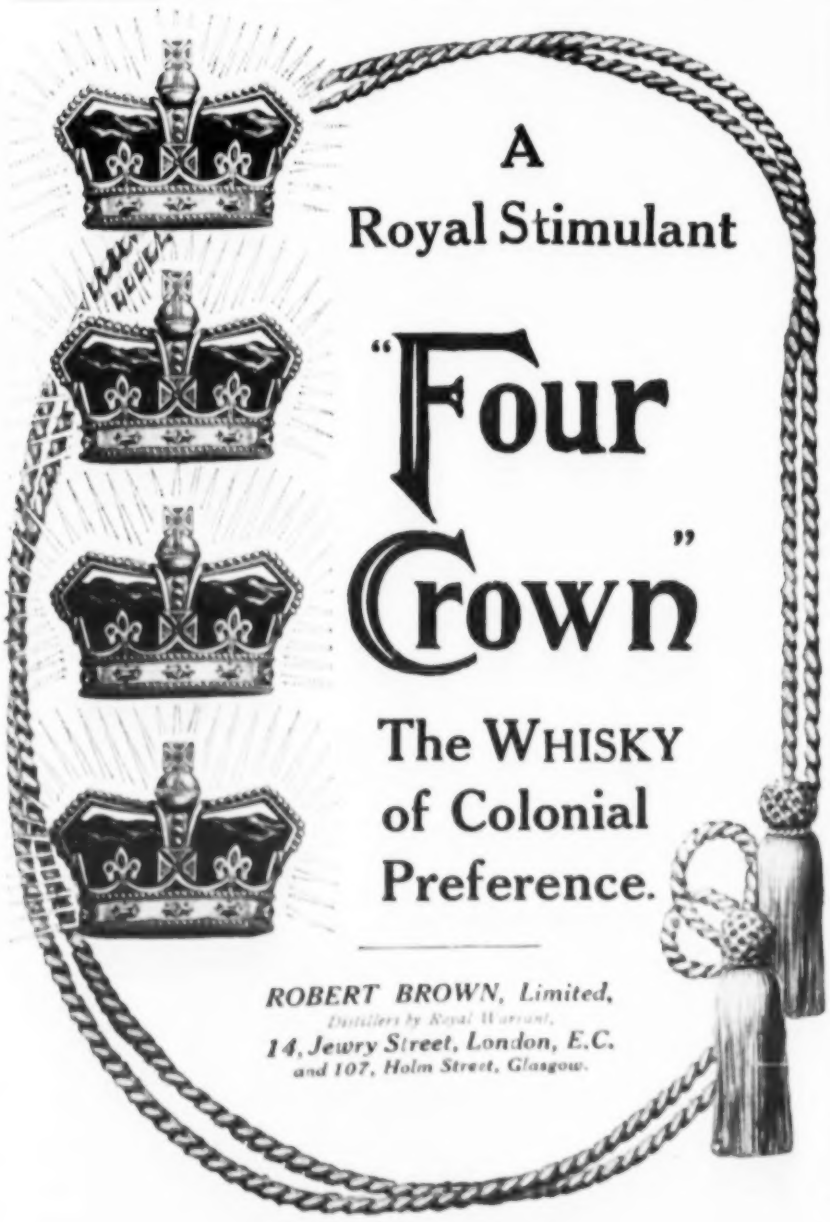

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HOME FOR . . THE HOLIDAYS

Is this the best school holiday of the year? The children will say Xmastide, for they look forward to the amusements. And the tendency of the age is for what might be called "grown-up" entertainments. Pantomime is looked on with a mild toleration; circuses as really quite childish. Tommy and Angelica were promised a theatre treat, and had plumped for musical comedy, and "The Pearl Girl" at that. But could Father get a seat for Boxing night? No! That he couldn't, and you see how Tommy and Angelica received the sad news. Still, they were appeased after all, for Mother came to the rescue and voted for the Matinée on Boxing Day. "A Matinée!" shrieked Tommy. "An afternoon performance!" sniffed Angelica. But here Father put down his foot and said, "A Matinée is all right at the Shaftesbury Theatre. Mr. Robert Courtneidge is a just manager, and insists on the same performance in the afternoon as in the evening." That is why the public support his two matinées a week—every Wednesday and Saturday—and there is no doubt that "The Pearl Girl" will have as huge a welcome on Boxing Day, which is a Friday, as on Boxing Night. So ring up Gerrard Double Six Double Six Double Quick.

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MORE CHRISTMAS COLOUR-BOOKS.

We have already described, in previous articles, some of the numerous beautiful gift-books published in readiness for this Christmas. Here we deal in a manner more cursory than we could have wished (owing to exigencies of time and space) with a further and final collection. In some cases it may be said that we have kept the best wine until the end of the feast. This is especially true of the first volume on the list—"Arthur Rackham's Book of Pictures" (Heinemann). There is no necessity to go into detail about the characteristics of Mr. Rackham's work, which is familiar to everyone who knows anything about book-illustration. He is a prince among illustrators, and this delightful volume contains over forty examples of his exquisite art. The subjects range from fairyland to classical legend, grotesque fantasies, and such various scenes of actuality as "Bastinado"—a shuddering picture of Oriental torture—and a night view of the Regent's Canal. The many fairy pictures prove, if proof were needed, that fairyland appeals to the grown-ups as well as the children, for this is not a child's book, though many of the pictures are for children and of childish things. The book is prefaced by a charming essay from the pen of Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, who also writes not for children, but for the possessors of children and those who have retained their child-like sense of wonder and imagination.

Artist and author, who have similarly collaborated before in the tale of "Tannhäuser," have again united to produce "The Tale of Lohengrin," after the drama of Richard Wagner, by T. W. Rolleston, "presented" by Willy Pogány (Harrap). Mr. Rolleston, as in the case of other Wagnerian legends, tells the tale in verse, facile and musical; while M. Pogány's illustrations, in colour and line, exhibit his familiar wealth of decorative fancy. The book makes a delightful companion volume to the "Tannhäuser."

Both Winners of First Prizes and Championships at the Cat Show: On the Left Mrs. C. Hopwood with her Cream-Coloured "Miss Wilful of Clarendon," and on the Right Mrs. Fosbery, One of the Judges, with Miss E. Clarke's Silver Tabby, "Devon Pixy."

Winner of a First Prize and Championship at the National Cat Club Show: Mrs. C. Carew Cox with her Abyssinian "Quizero Tattow."

Winner of First and Second Prizes: Mrs. A. Maturin with her Siamese "Southampton Buddha" (First) and (on her Shoulder) "Southampton Keo-Fah" (Second).

Winner of a First Prize and Championship in the Orange or Red, Self or Shaded, Female Class: Mrs. L. Maxwell with her Long-Haired Cat, "Tibbet."

The National Cat Club's twenty-seventh Championship Show was held recently at the Crystal Palace. There was a record entry of 830—over 100 more than the previous highest total, 725, three years ago. The challenge shield for the best cat in the show, with other trophies, was won by Gertrude Lady Decies' "Fulmer Don Silverando," a male Chinchilla.—[*Photographs by Sport and General.*]

Another interesting book illustrated by the same artist is "Forty-four Turkish Fairy Tales," collected and translated by Dr. Ignacz Kunos (Harrap). In this case Mr. Pogány has adopted quite a different manner, which one would hardly recognise as being from the same hand as the "Lohengrin" pictures. The new manner is broader, simpler, more grotesque, and touched here and there with grim humour. "The stories," the author tells us, "have been culled with my own hands in the many-hued garden of Turkish folk-lore." They are "such as may be heard daily in the purlieus of Stamboul," and "are by no means identical with, nor do they even resemble, those . . . from Indian sources and 'The Arabian Nights.'"

Mention of India brings us to a book which should teach us much of the art and spirit of the wonderful land which looms so large at present on the political horizon. The book is "Myths of the Hindus and the Buddhists," by the late Sister Nivedita (Margaret E. Noble) and Ananda K. Coomaraswamy (Harrap). It has thirty-two illustrations in colour by Indian artists under the supervision of Abanindro Nath Tagore, C.I.E., Vice-Principal of the Calcutta School of Art, who contributes four of them himself. The chapters deal with Indo-Aryan mythology, the "Ramayana" and "Mahabharata," Krishna, Buddha, Shiva, and legends from epics and Vedas. The plates are gorgeous in colouring, and have that authentic value that belongs to indigenous art.

There is a link with the East, not obvious on the surface, in the case of the next volume, one of fairy-tales for children, based on facts in natural history, entitled "Margaret's Book," by H. Fielding-Hall (Hutchinson). Mr. Fielding-Hall

[*Continued overleaf.*]

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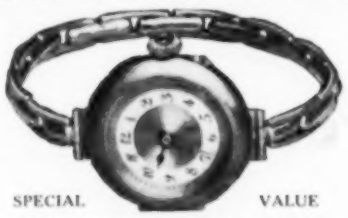

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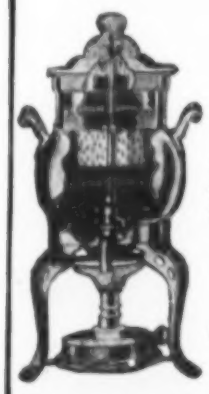

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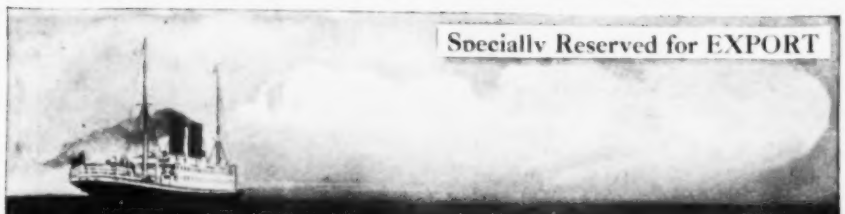

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HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

MALTED BARLEY, WHEAT AND MILK IN POWDER FORM.

The wholesome properties of pure full-cream milk, and the choicest malted barley and wheat stand alone and unrivalled as the perfect nutriment. All these are concentrated in Horlick's Malted Milk.

From Infancy to extreme Old Age—during the whole period of life, Horlick's is of equal value. It develops the Infant into a strong, healthy Child; gives the strength and stamina which is needed for the growth of a Champion Athlete; supplies the Student and Business-man with the necessary energy and vitality, preventing fatigue in sedentary occupations; and in the quiet days of Age the welcome glass of Horlick's recalls to memory the innumerable activities of life in which it has proved so useful.

It also presents the lightest and fullest nutriment for the Invalid in a form which is well tolerated and always acceptable.

Horlick's Malted Milk is a delicious addition to all Menus, and is also the most valuable supplementary diet for all purposes.

Ready in a moment with Hot or Cold Water only. *NO ADDED MILK OR COOKING REQUIRED.*
Served in Hotels, Restaurants, Cafés and Club Houses.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK LUNCH TABLETS

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., Slough, Bucks.

(Continued.)

spent many years in Burma in the Government service, and is well known as the author of "The Soul of a People." In a short preface addressed to parents and guardians he sums up admirably the ethical and educational value of fairy-tales. These are portentous words, but there is nothing portentous about the tales. They are simplicity itself and wholly delightful, rather in the manner of the "Water Babies," but the author never mounts the pulpit like Kingsley. The book is beautifully illustrated by Mr. Charles Robinson in his well-known style.

Another fascinating book of tales for children is "The Strange Story Book," by Mrs. Lang, edited by Andrew Lang (Longmans, Green). It has a pathetic interest also, especially for readers of this paper, for it is the last of the famous series compiled by the distinguished author who, until his death in 1912, used to write his weekly causerie, "At the Sign of St. Paul's," in these pages. In a charming preface addressed "to the children," Mrs. Lang tells them about "the man who thought over every one of the twenty-five [fairy-books], for fear lest a story should creep in which he did not wish his little boys and girls to read." "The Strange Story Book" fitly completes the wonderful series which the "Blue Fairy Book" began "in the long, long ago."

A little book which would have interested Andrew Lang is "Mary, Queen of Scots," by Walter Wood, edited by W. Shaw Sparrow (Hodder and Stoughton). The story of the tragic Queen of "a thousand witcheries" is told briefly and vividly, and there are sixteen plates in colour, by Sir James Linton and James Orrock, of people and places associated with Mary's career.

One of the most attractive of small one-volume Shakespeares is the Savoy edition of the works (Eyre and Spottiswoode). The illustrations consist of twenty-eight colour-plates and sixty-five in black-and-white. The colour-plates are from well-known pictures, and the others are photographs of famous actors and actresses in Shakespearean parts.

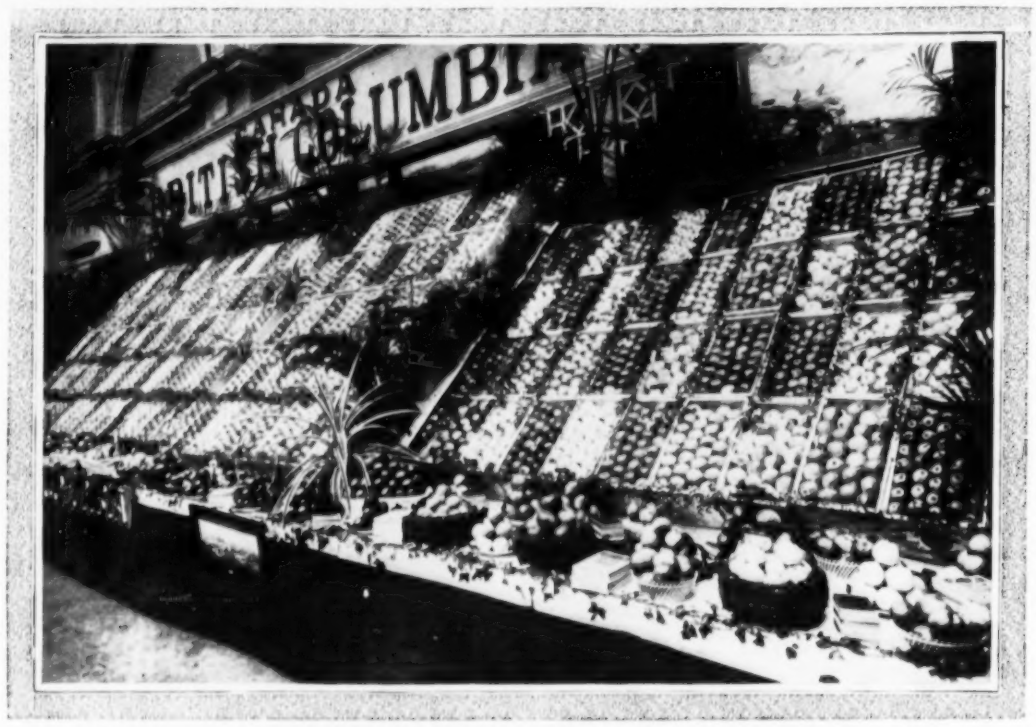
CHRISTMAS GIFTS AND CHRISTMAS TRAVEL.

In addition to their well-known rag-books, which we have already noticed, Dean's Rag-Book Company, of 160a, Fleet Street, also make some excellent rag-dolls, which may be had either already in being or in the form of cotton sheets for cutting out and stuffing. They are known as the "Tru-to-life" British Rag-Dolls, and the beauty of them is, as the name indicates, that they are natural in appearance, as well as being very durable and hygienic. They are entirely of British manufacture, and are sold in three sizes, at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 3s. 6d. respectively. We have also received from the same firm a number of fascinating picture-books printed on paper or cardboard. Among them are some quite delightful canvas painting-books with subjects from natural history.

Messrs. Edward and Sons, 92, Buchanan Street, Glasgow, are displaying an ideal Christmas present in the form of luminous watches and timepieces. The figures and hands are treated with a special compound which shines in darkness, and the time can be easily noted in the darkest hour without striking a light. As they are made in a variety of styles in watches, timepieces and clocks, there is a splendid selection to suit all tastes. A fully illustrated price list can be had on application to Messrs. Edward.

No Christmas present gives more unqualified pleasure, to men who are smokers, than a box of really nice cigars. Messrs. Benson and Co., of Worthing, hold a large stock of choice foreign cigars, which possess the mellowness and maturity attainable only with age. In accordance with their usual practice, they are allowing, to their customers, a special Christmas discount of ten per cent. on all *cash* orders, to the value of £2 and upwards, received before Dec. 31 of the present year. This affords an excellent opportunity to secure a supply of good cigars.

By a comprehensive system of relief trains, the Midland Railway Company are providing for the comfortable travel of passengers during Christmas week. The additional trains which will be run are announced by special bills at the stations. The excursion bookings from St. Pancras will commence on Dec. 20 and be continued up to Dec. 27. As usual, all parts of the Midland Counties, the North of England, Scotland and many parts of Ireland, notably Belfast and the North, via Heysham, are included in the Christmas cheap ticket programme. Passengers travelling long distances can get tickets available for various periods, some for sixteen days. On Christmas Day the train service will be the same as on Sundays, with a few exceptions notified on special bills. Senders of parcels are requested to address clearly, and to enclose a duplicate label inside each package.



APPLES FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA: A FINE EXHIBIT AWARDED THE GOLD MEDAL OF THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A wonderful exhibit of apples from British Columbia had the place of honour the other day at a fortnightly meeting of the Royal Horticultural Society at their hall in Westminster. There were 200 boxes representing nearly 50 varieties, and the Society's large gold medal was awarded for the display. The apples remained on view at the Carnation Society's Show. The object of the exhibition, which is being given in various provincial towns under the direction of the Columbian Deputy Minister for Agriculture, Mr. W. E. Scott, is rather to show the quality of the produce of Columbian orchards than to find markets for their sale.

"Pears"

SOAP FOR THE TOILET.

Pears' Soap

Represents the highest achievement in soap-making and being ALL Soap—*not soap mixed with water*—is remarkably economical and

CAN BE USED TO THE THINNESS OF A SIXPENCE.

This SOAP, FAMED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD for 124 Years, should be sold at these prices, but occasionally Retailers offer PEARS' Soap somewhat cheaper, solely with a view to, also, selling other articles in which they deal. The public are cautioned against the offer of substitutes.

Is sold in

ONE QUALITY

but in

FOUR STYLES,

viz.:—

The popular Unscented Tablet—the ideal soap for EVERY-DAY use. Absolutely pure and of the highest possible quality. Retail Price 6d. per Tablet.

The same soap, in larger Tablets, beautifully scented. Retail Price 1/- & 1/6 per Tablet.

A Large Tablet fully scented with OTTO OF ROSES. Retail Price 2/6 per Tablet.

PEARS is

Matchless for the Complexion

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ANGELUS GRAND AND UPRIGHT PLAYER PIANOS

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WHEN listening to a famous pianist playing some great composition, you are impressed by three things:

His perfect command of all the resources of the instrument;

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The individuality he is able to impart to the music.

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THE MELODANT, which accentuates the air or theme.

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THE ARTISTYLE, simple but infallible guide to musical rendition.

The Angelus Player Pianos comprise Grand and Upright Pianos of the most artistic character, including the superb Marshall and Rose, Brinsmead, Winkelmann, Squire, &c.

EASY PAYMENTS can be arranged to suit the convenience of purchasers.

INSTRUMENTS taken in exchange and good value allowed.

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(Mrs. Cross's Twins).

"Mothers ask me what I feed them on; they want their babies to be like mine." So writes Mrs. Cross, of Peartree Street, S.E., of her happy seven-months-old twins (shewn above), reared from birth entirely on Mellin's Food.

"They are the talk of the neighbourhood," she writes; "One weighs 20 lb. 4 oz.; the other 19 lb. 6 oz. They have had no illness yet, and sleep all through the night."

And here is the reason:—In preparing Mellin's Food you use FRESH MILK, and fresh milk is the best basis for baby's diet. Mellin's Food so modifies the milk as to make it perfectly digestible even to a new-born babe, and, in addition, Mellin's Food supplies the necessary nutritive elements for baby's growing body.

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"THE NEAREST FOOD TO NATURE'S FOOD."

A large sample bottle of Mellin's Food, sufficient to prove its value, together with a useful handbook for mothers on "The Care of Infants," sent Free. Address: Sample Department, Mellin's Food, Ltd., Peckham, London, S.E.

TASTEFUL LIGHTING of the DINING TABLE.

THE most artistic and pleasing effects in the illumination of a Dining Table or a Drawing Room can only be obtained by the use of a soft light; otherwise subtle contrasts in light and shade are impossible. The mellow light of

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(93 Awards)

casts the softest of shadows.

Its restful rays emit no enervating glare, while, to quote the words of an authority on the subject, "through hereditary association of ideas, its warm, orange-yellow colour suggests to the mind brightness and mirth."

Moreover, it is not an exaggeration to say that the softer the light the more brilliant the conversation.

GRAND PRIZE PARASTRINE SHADE CANDLES

for use under shades that descend automatically.

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OIGEE Optical Works,

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BY

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It turns dread of a sea voyage into pleasure.

Of all Chemists, 2/3 & 4/6, or 19, St. Bride Street, London. Tele: "Antiseptic, Fleet, London."

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The special virtues of **THIS TRUE UNFAILING SPECIFIC** for the Cure of **GOUT** and **RHEUMATISM,** with a **CURATIVE** Record of over half a century, completely master the disease.

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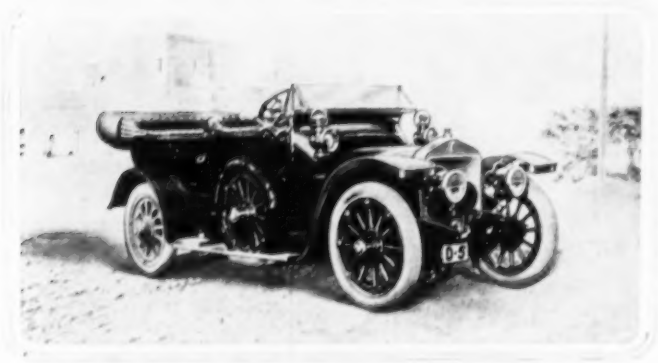
THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

Motor-Omnibus Traffic and the Roads.

Although I have not the slightest desire to stand in the way of the development of any phase of the motor movement, I am fast coming round to the opinion expressed by many—who have been classed therefor as "anti-motorists"—that it is nearly time something was done in the matter of motor-omnibus traffic on extra-urban roads. Beyond question, the motor-omnibus has proved itself an enormous boon to a class of the community which, without its aid, would simply be unable to taste of the delights of the countryside. Apart from the pleasure it has placed within the reach of that class, there is also this to be taken into account, that it assists in the education of the masses by taking them out and familiarising them at first-hand with scenes and places which would otherwise remain names only—even if they did not pass altogether unnoticed in the stress of modern workaday life. Thus I do not think it by any means going too far to describe the motor-omnibus as a real benefactor to the nation. Having placed so much to its credit, however, there falls to be considered a totally different aspect of the case. That is the terrible damage it causes to roads the foundations of which were laid down before the coming of modern heavy and fast traffic.

For long enough I—and others equally identified with the motor movement—preserved something of an open mind on this question of road-damage, and declined to believe all the stories which the road authorities told us of roads cut up and virtually ruined by motor-omnibus traffic. It is impossible now, however, for anyone who uses the roads and his eyes at the same time to doubt that this form of traffic does in fact cause terrible damage, especially on the roads of Outer London and beyond. I have in mind two stretches of road, fairly remote from each other, where the effects are being severely felt. During the last week-end I motored over both, so that I know what I am writing about. These two stretches are from the top of Egham Hill to Virginia Water, and that which runs along Bushey Heath, on the London-Watford road. In the first case, the road is ploughed into simply wicked ruts, which are unmistakably caused by the heavy omnibus traffic. In the other—which is a road I know well, and over which I motor almost every week—the peculiar "ripple" effect produced by the constant passage of heavy motor traffic has recently become very marked indeed. Now, the responsibility being fixed—as it undoubtedly is—the question arises as to who is to pay for the extraordinary damage? The omnibus interest will tell us that it pays its motor and petrol taxes, which go into the funds of the Road Board to be devoted to the improvement of the roads. On the other hand, it may be answered that the private car-owner, whose vehicle does relatively little damage to the road-surface, pays double in the amount of his petrol tax, so that the public-service companies cannot contend that they are badly treated. But whatever the argument, whatever the contentions, it is most manifestly unfair that local road authorities should be asked to pay for the really terrible damage which is being done to the highways they control. The companies run their vehicles for the sake of dividends, in the earning of which they are causing damage for which others are asked to pay—which, to say the least, is something less than fair. I confess I am not quite able to see the remedy, for I am all against putting more power of veto into the hands of local authorities. In all probability the matter is one in which Parliament will be asked to intervene directly, and, in the interests of the Outer London roads, it is to be hoped that that intervention will be speedily asked.



PHOTOGRAPHED ON THE RIDGE AT DELHI WHERE THE KING-EMPEROR RECEIVED AN ADDRESS: A 15-H.P. STRAKER-SQUIRE.

This car was recently delivered to Mr. R. H. Seers, of Delhi. The photograph was taken on the spot where the King-Emperor, on entering Delhi for the Durbar, received an Address of welcome from the representatives of British India. The building in the background is a ruined mosque occupied by a picket of our troops during the siege in the Mutiny.

Alcohol as Motor Fuel.

The Imperial Motor Transport Council has just appointed a committee to investigate the possibilities of alcohol as a fuel for the internal-combustion engine. In the minds of many people there seems to exist an idea that the only disability bearing upon the use of alcohol is the Excise restriction, which renders its production at a commercial price impossible in relation to petrol. Let me say at once that this is quite a mistake. Alcohol cannot be used in the present-day type of motor, nor is the modern carburetter suitable for its use. Before alcohol can take its place as a substitute for petrol or benzol, there is much to be done in the way of research and design. Indeed, there

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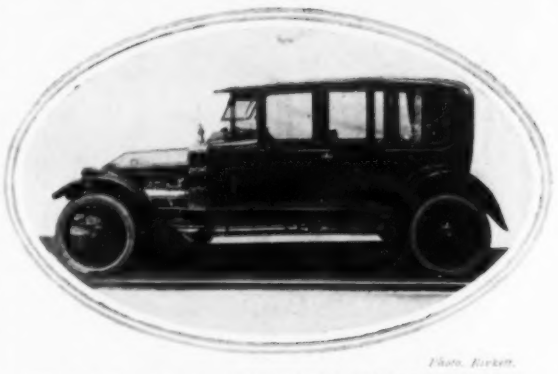
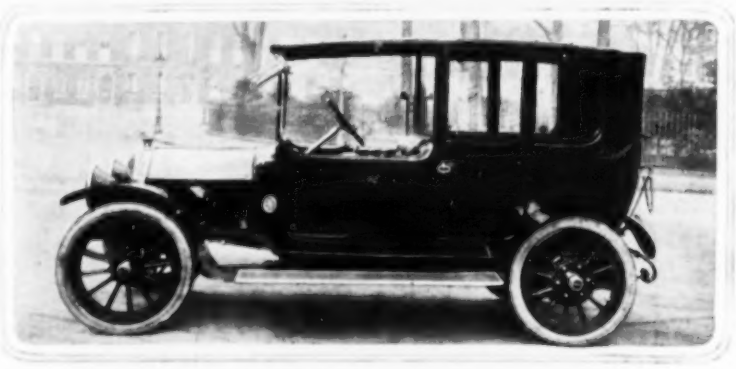


Photo. Barker.

BUILT FOR MR. S. F. EDGE: A SIDDELEY-DEASY SALOON LIMOUSINE.

The glass bonnet shown in the photograph was only for show purposes when the car was exhibited at Olympia.



SELF-STARTING: A 15-20-H.P. OAKLAND LANDAULETTE.

The above car was recently supplied to the Hon. Algar Orde-Powlett, M.P., Lord Bolton's only son, of Wensley Hall, Leyburn, Yorkshire.

GOLF COURSE, RIPON, YORKSHIRE.

The Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd. (Founders of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry), Aston Cross, Birmingham; and 14, Regent Street, London, S.W. Paris: 1, Rue du Colonel Moll. Berlin: S.W., 13, Alexandrinenstrasse, 110.

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"THE CAR WITH A CONSCIENCE"

15-20 H.P. 4-CYL., WITH 5-SEATER TORPEDO BODY.

SPECIFICATION: Five-seated Body, Cape Cart Hood, Hood Cover, Combined Foot Rest, Extra Seat and Tool Box, Rug Rail, Detachable Rims with 815 x 105 DUNLOP GROOVED TYRES, Spare Rim and Special carrying Brackets, Stewart Speedometer, Pump, Jack, Tyre Levers and Tool Kit; also the FAMOUS DELCO SELF-STARTING, LIGHTING, AND IGNITION SYSTEM (Dual Ignition), 5 Electric Head, Side and Tail Lamps, and Electric Horn, Petrol Pressure System. Complete as illustrated **£325**

15-20 H.P. TWO-SEATER .. £320

40 H.P. 6-CYL. WITH SPECIAL DOUBLE PHAETON BODY.

Engine 103 x 120, Nickel Finish, Delco Self-starting, Lighting and Ignition System, Five Lamps, Tools, 880 x 120 mm. Tyres, Detachable Rims and Spare Rim, Horn, Pump, Jack, and Tyre Lever Complete **£600**

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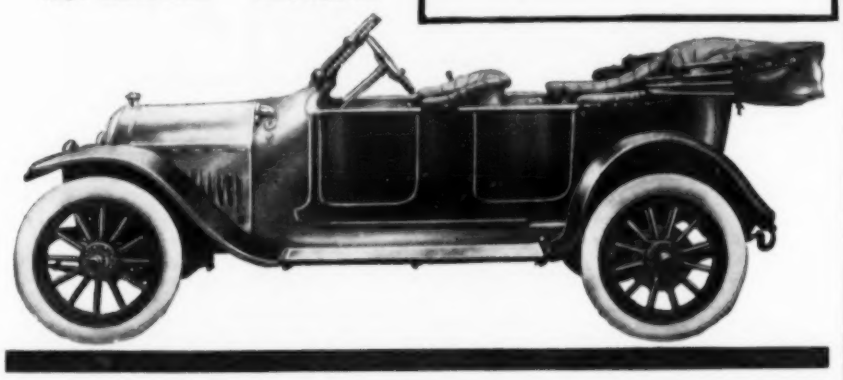
Advanced in chassis and coach-work design, and as advanced in its equipment, the Oakland represents the most modern practice in car construction. All models are fitted with the famous Delco Self-starting, Lighting, and Ignition System, and every detail to enhance their claim to being really modern. For its performance in the Essex Motor Club's 24 hours' Reliability Ride to York and back, the 15-20 h.p. Oakland was awarded GOLD MEDAL



BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

The World's Best 15-20 h.p. Car.

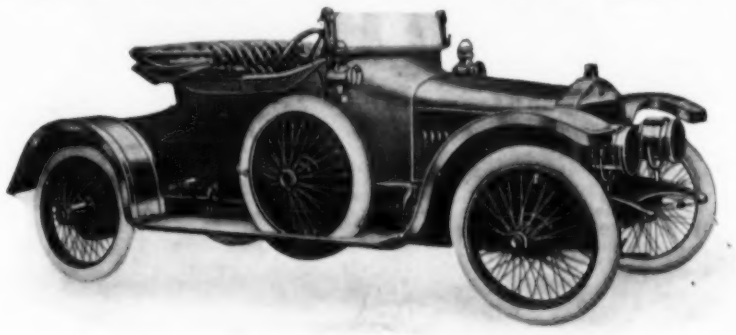
STRAKER-SQUIRE

A few of the 1914 improvements.

Four-Speed Gear-Box.
Wheel-base increased.
Power of Engine increased.
Springing improved.
Clutch Improved.
Truffault Shock Absorbers fitted to all chassis.
Standard Bodies greatly improved.
Also various other refinements.

ONE TYPE CHASSIS ONLY

Having concentrated our entire energies and experience during the past six years on the construction of the ONE MODEL ONLY, we now justly claim to possess the Best Medium-powered Car on the world's market.



1914 MODEL, 15-20 h.p. STRAKER-SQUIRE.
Standard Two-Seater, complete, ready for road.

1914 CHASSIS:

15-20 H.P. ONE TYPE CHASSIS ONLY suitable for all Types of Bodies

(Springing, gear ratio, and rake of steering specially arranged to suit particular type of body fitted.)

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PERFECT MOTOR CAR LIGHTING *by the* **Rotax**

COMFORT and Luxury are assured if your Car is equipped with this System. Simple and efficient, backed by years of Train Lighting Service.

Booklet, "Lighting the Car," Post Free.

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THE CAR OF THE YEAR.

The ROVER "12"

Complete five-seater with one-man hood, screen, 12-Volt Rotax lighting set, detachable wheels, spare wheel and tyre, horn, etc., etc., 6" longer chassis and body (optional) for tall drivers.

The Rover Co., Ltd., COVENTRY. **£350** **And at 59-61, New Oxford Street, LONDON, W.C.**

Behind every AUSTRO-DAIMLER car are the enormous resources of £5,000,000; the finest engineering genius in the World, and a Factory that has been described by eminent engineers as the best equipped they have ever seen. That is the reason for AUSTRO DAIMLER excellence.

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The All-British
Standard Light Car.

THE ideal runabout for town or country use. Has all the comfort and luxury of a large car. Equipped with 4-cyl. engine (9·8 h.p.) it is remarkably steady and delightfully easy to drive. Running costs are very low. Tax £3 3s. Write for details.

Price **£195** complete.

The Standard Motor Co., Ltd., Coventry.

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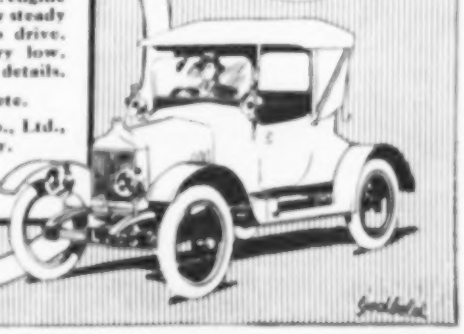
179-181, 61, Portland St., W.

Standard



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is more of the latter than of the former to be done. We know that alcohol can be vaporised, and that with high compressions it will give us roughly the same thermal efficiency as the other hydro-carbons used as motor-fuel; but it is mainly in the high compressions necessary to its efficient combustion that the difficulties lie. It has been suggested that the motoring associations should combine to give a prize of £10,000 for the best engine designed to run on alcohol fuel. To my mind, this is a most excellent idea, for it is money that is wanted in the case.

An Excellent Little Car. At the time of the recent Olympia Show I spoke in terms of praise of the design of the little 9-h.p. Morgan-Adler car, which is being offered by Messrs. Morgan and Co., of Old Bond Street and Long Acre, who for long have been identified with the fortunes of the Adler car in this country. I have just been given an opportunity of trying this little car over an extended week-end, and I must say that the good opinion I formed of it at the Show has been more than borne out by my experience on the road. This little vehicle has a four-cylinder motor, 66 by 98 mm. bore and stroke, three-speed gate-operated gear-box, propeller-shaft drive—all the characteristics in miniature, in fact, of the larger Adler models—and sells at the moderate price of two hundred guineas, complete and ready for the road.

I drove the car, roughly, 150 miles during the time I had it. It is quite fast—thirty five miles an hour was the maximum speed I drove it up to, but there was still something in hand—and is a splendid hill-climber, while the springing is surprising in its ease. The feature that most pleased me, however, was the beautiful smoothness of its running and the even torque of the motor. It ran perfectly at all speeds on top gear, from five miles an hour to maximum speed, and with never a trace of objectionable vibration.—W. Whittall.

PASSING IN MUSIC: THE 99TH GERMAN REGIMENT LEAVING ZABERN WITH BAND PLAYING AND COLOURS FURLED.

TRANSFERRED FROM ZABERN BY ORDER OF THE KAISER: THE FLAG COMPANY OF THE 99TH REGIMENT AT THE RAILWAY STATION ON THE DAY OF THEIR DEPARTURE.

It will be remembered that, after the recent disturbances at Zabern between the garrison and the civil population, the Kaiser ordered that the 99th Regiment of Infantry, which had been quartered at Zabern, should be removed from that town. On leaving Zabern the 99th went into temporary quarters at Hagenau, near Strasburg. On April 1 they are to be removed to Metz, and on the same date the 67th Prussian Infantry, now at Cassel, will be stationed at Zabern as its new garrison.—*Photographs by Sport and General.*]

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will and codicil of Sir Charles Thomas Skelton, of Sheffield, who died on Oct. 7, have been proved, and the value of the property sworn at £34,600 3s. 1d. Testator leaves everything to his wife for life, and on her decease gives 3000 preference shares in C. T. Skelton and Co., Ltd., in trust for his son Cecil and his children; 6000 shares to his daughter Lucy Mary Bramell; 4000 shares to his daughter Gulielma Scoweby; 1000 shares to his son Sam Edgar, and 3000 shares to his son Charles Edward, and on their respective deaths to the trustees of the John Henry Warhurst bequest in connection with the Methodist New Connexion. He leaves the residue to his son William Simmonds.

The will (dated Nov. 6, 1902) of Major-General William Henry Brooke Peters, of Harefield, Lympstone, Devon, and 2, Cromwell Place, S.W., who died on Oct. 27, is proved by John William Smith and Robert Gibbons, the value of the estate being £87,393. Subject to legacies to executors and servants, the whole of the property is left on various trusts and conditions for his wife and sons, Harry Clifford Butler Peters and Arthur Malcolm Peters, and their issue.

The will (dated June 24, 1908) of Mr. Richard Borradaile Lloyd, of Fir Grove, Farnham, Surrey, who died on Oct. 26, is proved, the value of the property being £86,493. The testator gives £500, and during widowhood the income from £20,000, to his wife; small legacies to servants; and the residue to his seven children equally.

The will and codicils of Mrs. Louisa Warren, of 16, Launceston Place, Kensington, widow, who died on Nov. 2, are proved by Ethel Mary Willoughby and Maud Eleanor Margesson, the value

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(Continued.)

of the property being £26,135. Subject to legacies of £100 each to the executors, one-half of the property goes to the children of her sister Lucy Matilda Margesson, and the other to the children of her sister Sophia Willoughby.

The will of Mr. Edward Peniston, of Belmont, Doncaster, who died on Sept. 1, is proved by William E. Atkinson, the value of the real and personal estate being £121,704. After confirming the deed whereby certain houses and land are given to the Doncaster General Infirmary, he gives £100 each to the Hexthorpe and Hyde Park, Doncaster, Wesleyan Chapels; £50 to the Oxford Place Wesleyan Chapel; £50 each to the Yorkshire Institution for the Blind, the Home for Boys and Girls, Bonner Road, London, and the Wesleyan Mutual Aid Society; £100 to the executor; £3500 each to his grandchildren Edith Mary Anderson, Nellie Bainbridge, George E. P. Bainbridge, and Bessie Pattinson; a few small legacies; and the residue to his son William, who, it would appear, predeceased his father.

The will and codicil of Mr. George Peddie Thomas Dawson, of Warren House, Newmarket, and 28, Lensfield Road, Cambridge, who died on June 14, are proved, and the value of the property sworn at £24,893. He gave Warren Mansion and Warren House in trust to pay two-thirds of the income to his wife, and one-third to his sister Annie Bland Dawson, for life and then to his brother John Alfred Dawson and his children. The residue of his property he left to his wife, but should her brother Herbert A. Saunders survive her, he is to receive £100 a year.

The will (dated March 12, 1913) of Mr. Jonadab McCarthy, of 11, Colet Gardens, Hammersmith, and of Cheltenham, who died on Oct. 13, is proved by James Batten Winterbotham, and Walter Gerald Gurney, the value of the property being £114,576. The testator gives £100, the household furniture, and £350 a year to his wife; £50 a year to his sister Lavinia Crutchley; and the residue on various trusts for his children. Mr. McCarthy was the father of Miss Lillah McCarthy, the actress.

The following important wills have been proved—

Mr. John Henry Jacoby, 32, The Ropewalk, Nottingham	£87,799
Miss Gertrude G. B. Crewdson, Homewood, Aspley Heath, Bedford	£61,460
Mr. Osbert Chadwick, Knocknalling, New Galloway, N.B.	£54,315
Miss Margaret Emily Gaskell, 84, Plymouth Grove, Manchester	£50,223
Miss Ellen Lætitia Philips, 11, Hans Place, Chelsea	£43,285

A NEW STORY FROM FAIRYLAND.

THERE is no reason why fairy tales should not be written "with a purpose" as well as novels. Any objection there may be to morals in stories depends much on the moral and, still more, on the moralist. There is no objection at all when the narrator's gentle code of ethics may be summed up in the one word, "love." Such is the lesson, not preached, but "embodied in a tale," of a charming story by Dora Sigerson (Mrs. Clement Shorter), called "Do-Well and Do-Little" (Cassell and Co.; 3s. 6d. net). It relates the adventures of two brothers, whose contrasted characters are indicated by their names, and tells how Do-Little was led to misery by greed and selfishness, and was brought back to home and happiness by his good-hearted brother, Do-Well. The goblins and dragons are cleverly made to represent things familiar in life and nature. In its setting of the sweet and homely Irish peasant life, whose atmosphere the author knows so well how to portray, the story has a simplicity and sincerity which will make a sure appeal to the hearts of children. It is illustrated in colour by Alice B. Woodward.

Those who choose books as presents should note a charming Christmas story, "The Stranger at the Gate," by an American writer, Mabel Osgood Wright (Macmillan), with a frontispiece by Herman C. Wall and decorations by Bertha Stuart. The chief character is rather on the lines of "The Passing of the Third-Floor Back."

King Alfonso has often been seen shopping in London. He likes shopping, and changes from a king to a keen, critical buyer. Even a king, in this mood, likes good value for money. He, of all men, knows the worth of a sovereign, and he wants quality and value to correspond with that worth. A case in point is King Alfonso as a cigarette-buyer. The King of Spain's Royal Warrant of Appointment has been issued in favour of "De Reszke" Cigarettes. The "De Reszke" is by no means the highest-priced cigarette. There are many offered by other manufacturers at twice and three times the price. Yet "De Reszke" Cigarettes were chosen. King Alfonso smokes "De Reszke" Tenors, which are sold at 6s. 3d. per 100. They may be obtained from tobacconists throughout the world, or post free from the manufacturers, J. Millhoff and Co., Ltd., 86, Piccadilly, London, W. When buying Christmas presents one cannot do better than follow the example of King Alfonso and choose "De Reszke" Cigarettes.

"THE MILKY WAY."

"THE Milky Way" (Heinemann) is a novel of the age of innocence, which the author, by what appears to be an incomplete knowledge of humanity, has placed somewhere at the beginning of the twentieth century. This error of chronology, or psychology—or both—detracts from the value of a romance that is charming in many other respects, and is written with a sense of motion and colour worthy of less egregious situations. Miss Tennyson Jesse, whose young couple display an extraordinary divergence from the common human way, makes a delightful guide to the byways of Provence, to Cornwall, and to the high-roads of Bohemia. "He who is light of head and heels can wander in the Milky Way," is the quotation on the title-page. We could wish nothing better than to be conducted by Miss Jesse herself, *vice* her artless couple relegated to sandals and radishes in a garden suburb, through the lands she loves so well, the journey to be commemorated by her illustrations in colour, after the pleasing method of her frontispiece.

Many people have friends to whom they want to send at Christmas something rather better than a card, yet not an expensive present. Very appropriate for the purpose are some little books issued by Mr. Frank Palmer at 1s. net each, forming calendars each from the works of some famous writer or personage, with a quotation for every day in the year. We have received the Bismarck and the Hilaire Belloc Calendars, also two of the National Proverbs series, containing those of France and China. There are several others.

Every conceivable type of diarist, from emulators of Pepys and Evelyn to the man or woman about town who needs a portable engagement-list, is catered for in the famous Letts Diaries, now published by Messrs. Cassell and Co. There are diaries for the office table, for the study, for the boudoir, and for the waistcoat-pocket, in many varieties of shape and size. The pocket diaries are particularly dainty in appearance. Letts' Perpetual Diary can be adapted quickly to any year. The accident-insurance coupon given with the diaries covers travelling risks by train, tram, and motor-omnibus. The letterpress has been carefully revised, and the postal information is full and accurate. The Letts publications include special diaries for clergymen, medical men, nurses, and housekeepers, also various kinds of registers for use in different businesses.

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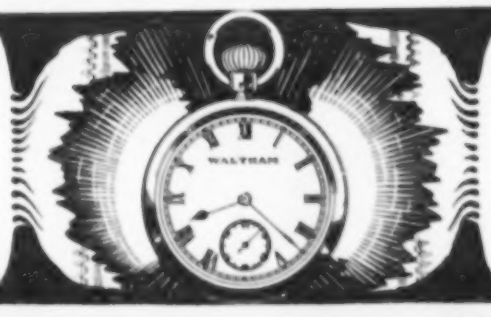

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